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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Threatening and warmer; brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,602. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅝c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Senator Beveridge of Indiana made a speech in support of the policy of retaining the Philippines. He was replied to by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Senator Hoar introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning a proclamation sent to Gen. Otis relative to the Philippines. New York business men appeared before a committee of the House to urge the building of the Pacific cable by private enterprise. Senator Foraker has made a number of changes in his bill for the government of Puerto Rico. The House Democrats caucused and considered plans for the unification of the various elements opposed to the Republican policy —Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Criticism of the conduct of the war in South Africa is again the uppermost topic in London. It is intimated that another British General will be superseded. A report is given out in London that the British Government has chartered the American liner St. Paul as a transport. The British reply to the German protest against the seizure of steamers has been sent to Berlin, but is not satisfactory, as it asserts the right of search on the high seas. A denial was made yesterday in Washington of the report from London that the United States and Germany were seeking a common ground upon which to unite in representations concerning the seizure of vessels. The new United States cruiser Albany, purchased from the Brazilian Government before the Spanish war, had her official trial at Newcastle yesterday. The French Chamber of Deputies and the Prussian Diet reconvened yesterday. Advices received in London say that cannibals of the Admiralty Islands killed and feasted on the crew of a British schooner. Louise Masset, who murdered her three-year-old child, was hanged at Newgate yesterday. A boy was born to Princess Henry of Prussia yesterday. The Kaiser spoke openly of Socialism for the first time in receiving the Technical High School delegation.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A physician at Hampton, Iowa, became insane and killed a ten-months-old child while making an examination of it.

The Dreyfus case was injected into the Molineux trial yesterday, when Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia, a handwriting expert, was on the stand.

Page 2.

After a conference with the officers of the company, many of the agents of the New York Life Insurance Company decided not to change employers; others signed Equitable contracts.

"Terry" McGovern defeated George Dixon in their fight for the featherweight championship and a purse of $10,000.

Page 3.

Three men were killed in a pistol fight in a courtroom in a small town in Mississippi.

The case of ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter came up in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday.

The residence of Joseph Pulitzer was destroyed by fire. Two women were burned to death and a valuable art collection was ruined.

Capt. W. L. Hazen of Company B was declared elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment last night and Capt. W. H. Linson of Company D Major.

Assemblyman Trainor will introduce in the Assembly to-day two bills to restrict the privileges of trust companies and place them on something of an equality with the banks.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee has discovered among the papers of his predecessor, Charles W. Hackett, a statement giving credit to the delegates from the Eastern and Middle States, unde. the leadership of Senators Platt and Lodge, for the authorship of the financial plank in the Republican National platform.

Page 4.

It is reported that Senator Coffey will introduce a bill providing for seventy-five-cent gas in Brooklyn.

Representatives of fifty railroads, comprising more than half the mileage of the United States, agreed on action looking to the maintenance of rates.

The Massachusetts Commissioners for the Fitchburg Railroad charge that the agreement between the New York Central and the Boston and Albany is illegal.

The authorities of Mount Vernon are convinced now that the killing of Mrs. Morrison by her husband was either an act of a madman or deliberate murder.

The Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the Appellate Division in the Gerry society case, holding that the society was not subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

Page 5.

The claim of Admiral Dewey and his officers and men for bounty arising out of the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay was argued yesterday in the Court of Claims at Washington.

Page 7.

A collision on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad resulted in the death of a tracklayer.

The Newark City Home, at Verona, N. J., was destroyed by fire last night. None of the 300 inmates was injured.

Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of the late Father Malone, gave out a statement yesterday in regard to the trouble between the Malone family and Bishop McDonnell.

Page 8.

The New Jersey Legislature convened and received the message of Gov. Voorhees.

Page 9.

The Mayor sent his annual message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday.

F. J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, made his report on the sale of adulterated and spurious food products in this city.

The horse for the bronze equestrian statue of Washington by Daniel C. French, to be presented by the Daughters of the Revolution to the City of Paris, was cast successfully.

The will of Eugene G. Cruger, formerly of this city, who died in France, has been filed here for probate. A contest is likely, as the will ignores his three children, who reside here with their mother, Mrs. J. Frederic Tams.

Page 14.

At the meeting yesterday of the Rapid Transit Commissioners Controller Coler introduced a resolution providing for the extension of the underground road to Brooklyn. Citizens appeared before the board to urge the beginning of the work simultaneously on the upper and lower sections.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Roland Reed Somewhat Better.

Dr. Baker, Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, reported last night that Roland Reed was somewhat improved, and at a late hour was resting comfortably.

German Count a Cheater at Cards.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Count Pueckler Limpurf, a Lieutenant in the Fifth Guards, has been dismissed from the army for cheating at cards.

The End of the Nineteenth Century witnesses the unprecedented success of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, imports in 1899 being 109,303 cases, or 72,495 cases more than any other brand. These facts speak, **not misleading figures bid at auction sales.**—Adv.

UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Conduct of the War Brings Out Sharp Criticism.

MORE TROOPS ARE DEMANDED

The Liberal Party Is Preparing to Assail the Government When Parliament Reassembles.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The impatience of the public over the situation in South Africa pours itself into a discussion of the conduct of the war, and of what might have been done or ought now to be done.

The Morning Post demands that the forces afield, afloat, and in preparation shall be increased by 65,000 men. To this end it urges that all the trained men the country possesses, militia and volunteers, shall be called out, asserting incidentally that, although the attitude of other powers is correct in the diplomatic sense of the word, an invasion, if attempted, would be sudden, and that now is the time to apprehend contingencies.

The Daily News editorially defines the public opinion of the Continent as "in a state which should not be ignored." It calls for "greater vigilance than ever on the part of those responsible for the efficiency of the navy," and urges "cautious, circumspect, and businesslike diplomacy."

The Daily Mail says it understands that the supersession of another General commanding in South Africa will shortly be announced. This may have relation to Gen. Butler's hasty summons from Devonport. It is reported that he came by special train to London yesterday and held a long consultation with the Headquarters Staff. This seems to indicate that his advice, which only recently was in extreme disfavor, is about to be utilized.

The critics range up and down the entire field of war transactions, finding fault especially with the lack of transports for the troops who are ready to depart, and with the concealment of news, averring that the censorship in South Africa embraces the mails; that the reports of correspondents are being mutilated and entire letters suppressed.

The Government's defense as put forth by Mr. Balfour at Manchester has produced a disagreeable impression upon the country. The Standard, Times, and St. James's Gazette join in the almost unanimous metropolitan and provincial disapproval of the Government's explanations.

The various segments of the Liberal Party are being drawn together for united opposition in Parliament next month.

Great Britain's losses since the war began are fast approaching 8,000. A War Office compilation of casualties, issued last evening, shows a total of 7,213—1,027 killed, 3,675 wounded, and 2,511 missing. These do not include 140 who have succumbed to disease nor the casualties at Ladysmith last Saturday.

The Times, in an editorial based upon Mr. Balfour's declarations yesterday, severely criticises the Government, and says:

"It is fortunate for the Government that when Parliament meets it will only have to face the weak Opposition. If the shortcomings now revealed had been revealed in a war with a first-class European power the nation would not have been consoled by statements such as Mr. Balfour has been making.

"It is neither becoming nor prudent, after what has happened, for a Minister to declare, as Mr. Balfour did, that he does not feel that he need apologize on behalf of the Government. It would be better for the country and for Ministers themselves if the latter frankly owned that they had made a mistake, pleaded extenuating circumstances, and pledged themselves to a serious effort to reform all which has proved wanting."

MR. BALFOUR ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, speaking this evening in East Manchester, said:

"I know of no war in which Great Britain has been engaged, except that resulting in the independence of the American colonies, which did not end triumphantly. Yet I do not know of one which has begun triumphantly. True, the war in South Africa is disappointing, but it is not a fact that Great Britain has suffered exceptional reverses or great disaster. On the other hand, the war has knit together every branch of the English-speaking race, making all feel that they have a great, common destiny, which it is their duty to accomplish.

"These are thoughts which ought to support us in far greater trials than any this war may produce. Remember that a nation which cannot bear defeat is a nation unworthy of empire, and, although defeat has not yet come, and, although we hope and believe it will not come in the course of the present war, yet, if matters should turn out otherwise, we should still rely upon the courage and patriotism of our countrymen." [Cheers.]

Addressing a second meeting, held at Ardwick, a suburb of Manchester, Mr. Balfour said:

"While I am loath to claim, in any proud and arrogant spirit, that we are in any special sense the leaders of a great humanitarian cause, I deny in the strongest manner that we are animated by ignoble motives. No more false or stupid calumny was ever invented than the accusation that Great Britain is animated by a petty desire to add wealthy regions to an already gigantic empire. No mere acquisition of territory could compensate for a war costing so much blood and treasure."

Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce to-day and dealing with questions of national defense, said that, now that war prevailed, more attention would be paid, perhaps, to those who had warned the country that it was laboring under a "rotten, false, and misleading system of administration" so far as the services were concerned.

"While I would deprecate the adoption of conscription," said Lord Charles, "I hope the country will insist upon overhauling and reforming the naval and military services. In connection with the war in South Africa I contend that our Generals should be held harmless, for they have been set to do an impossibility."

LINER ST. PAUL IS CHARTERED?

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Admiralty in seeking transports is reported to have chartered the American liner St. Paul, which was inspected previous to chartering. Three Liverpool steamers have also been chartered.

DENY RUMOR OF JOINT ACTION.

Washington Authorities Discredit London Report of Understanding Between America and Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—There is some reason to believe that the United States and German Embassies are trying to find a common basis on which they can co-operate in pressing their respective demands against Great Britain for the Delagoa Bay seizures. A high official of the German Embassy had a long conference to-day at the American Embassy, and the diplomats are believed to have discussed the steps each country has already taken and the best future procedure.

At the same time, there is every indication that Great Britain is showing the most friendly consideration to the representations of both the Ambassadors, and that the present difficulties will be settled in the most amicable manner. As previously set forth in these dispatches, it is expected that the American flour will speedily be released, while the release of the German steamer General is believed to prelude the liberation of the Herzog. The status of the Bundesrath is not yet fully settled, but Germany's representatives believe Great Britain will give satisfaction for any delay occasioned to a legitimate cargo.

Both the United States and German Embassies are now anxious to obtain a British declaration in regard to the treatment of neutral ships hereafter, and it is believed they exchanged views on the subject.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—It is stated here on authority that the United States Government is not co-operating with Germany or any other Government in representations to the British Government respecting the seizure of goods destined for Portuguese East Africa. Moreover, our Government does not contemplate any such co-operation.

The difference between the cases of the seized German vessels and the seizures of Amrican goods, the latter in British vessels, is so pronounced that the same principles would have no application. So it is the determination of the department to conduct its negotiations on this point single handed, and that is now being done.

Mr. Choate, American Ambassador at London, is in daily communication with the Foreign Office as well as with the Department of State on this subject. The negotiations are now in that phase where both sides are endeavoring to develop facts respecting the seizures, and the final answer of the British Government to our representations made last week is not expected for several days.

DUTCH WARSHIP FIRED ON?

LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Amsterdam to-day that an uncredited rumor is current there that a British cruiser has fired upon the Dutch cruiser Friesland, near Delagoa Bay, and that a Dutch officer was killed.

MEDIATION IS REJECTED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—King Leopold, according to the Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail, recently inquired of Queen Victoria whether an opportune moment for mediation had arrived, but received a reply in the negative.

GERMANY'S CONTENTION DENIED

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Graphic makes the following statement regarding the seizures of German vessels by British warships:

"Germany has addressed two notes to the British Foreign Office challenging Great Britain's right to detain any vessels traveling between two neutral ports. These notes have been duly answered.

"The Queen's Government find themselves wholly unable to acquiesce in Germany's contention. Germany cited a case in support of her contention, but on examination this so-called precedent proved to be quite inapplicable to the seizures under discussion.

"The correspondence between the two Governments rests there, pending a decision by the prize court."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail gives, under reserve, a report that 45,000 lyddite shells have been turned out by the Krupp works, which are not destined for England, but were ordered some time ago by Dr. Leyds.

BRITAIN REPLIES TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The seizures of German vessels by British warships are still uppermost in the public opinion of Germany. Emperor William confers daily, sometimes twice, with the Foreign Secretary, Count von Buelow, regarding the situation, which was described this afternoon by a well-informed official as "most serious." The first British official reply to Germany's request for an explanation arrived to-day from Lord Salisbury, but is deemed unsatisfactory, although the Foreign Office admits that the tone of the British answer is conciliatory, and that its argument is plausible from the British point of view. The main difference between the British and German conceptions regarding the justifiableness of the seizures is in the interpretation placed upon contraband and the right of search, and it seems impossible that an agreement will soon be reached between the two Governments.

The German Foreign Office is indignant that the British authorities in Cape Town stop even letters and other official mail matter sent to German Consuls in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

All the members of the United States Embassy in Berlin attended a concert given this afternoon at the Hotel Vier Jahresjten for the benefit of the sick and wounded in South Africa.

KAISER SAYS NAVY IS NEEDED.

STUTTGART, Jan. 9.—Emperor William, telegraphing his thanks to the King of Würtemberg for assuming the patronage of the Würtemberg Committee of the Navy League, says:

"I hope the events of the last few days will have convinced the ever-widening circles that not only Germany's interests but Germany's honor must be protected on distant seas, and to this end Germany must be strong and powerful on the seas also."

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Government must feel confident of the passage of the Naval bill, because a commission from the Navy Department is now placing large orders for iron and steel, needed for the new ships, with the Silesian Works.

ONE GERMAN STEAMER RELEASED.

British Let the General Go, but Still Detain the Herzog.

ADEN, Jan. 9.—The Imperial German mail steamer General, detained here by the British authorities since Jan. 4, on suspicion of having contraband of war on board, has been released. After her cargo had been examined, it was found that she only had a few chemicals and axletrees on board. Nothing else was disclosed.

A quantity of Trieste flour, brought by a Lloyds steamer, supposed to be bound for the Transvaal, has been held pending the decision of a prize court.

DURBAN, Jan. 9.—The seized German steamer Herzog has been handed over to the prize court. The Portuguese Governor of Zambesia was among her passengers. The British naval authorities have offered him a ship to convey him to Delagoa Bay. The steamer Bundesrath is discharging.

MR. HAY WILL NOT PROTEST.

Transvaal Action in Refusing to Allow the American Consul to Act for the British Is Ignored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices are just coming to hand from United States Consul Macrum, explaining in detail the situation at Pretoria at the outbreak of the war and his own conduct respecting the representation of British interests in the Transvaal.

It appears from these that Mr. Macrum, like his successor at Pretoria, Mr. Hollis, was placed under a technical limitation in the exercise of his functions by the Boer Government, and while he was permitted to disburse the funds sent him by the British Government for the comfort of the British prisoners in Pretoria, he did so under the distinct stipulation that he was acting unofficially. Possibly the motive of the Boer Government in refusing to allow the American Consul to act officially was a desire on its part to force the British Government into some official recognition of the status of the South African Republics.

If so, the effort failed, and Mr. Macrum and his successor, Mr. Hollis, have gone on in their work of mercy, without molestation from the Boer Government. This object being secured, and there being little else at present in the nature of business touching British interests in Pretoria that requires the attention of a representative of that Government, the State Department here is disposed to allow the situation to drift along without change or protest because the Boer Government has not seen fit to allow the American Consul to act in an official manner.

There is nothing in Mr. Macrum's report to throw the faintest light upon his inex-

Continued on Page 2.

INSANE DOCTOR KILLS A CHILD.

Crushes In Its Face While Making Examination, Then, Seizing a Leg, Swings the Body Over His Head.

HAMPTON, Iowa, Jan. 9.—Dr. G. W. Appleby, for several years the leading physician at Bristow, Butler County, last night, in a fit of insanity, killed a ten-months-old child of Henry Wearley of this place, while making an examination of it in Dr. Hobson's office of this city. The parents had brought the child to Dr. Hobson's office to be treated for some trifling ailment, and before he had time to attend to it the doctor was called out.

Dr. Appleby, who was visiting Dr. Hobson, was in the office, and the latter suggested that Dr. Appleby should make the necessary examination, which, as soon as Dr. Hobson left the office, he proceeded to do. He took the child in his arms and handled it so roughly that the parents protested, but to no avail. Suddenly he put his thumbs under its chin, and with his fingers on top of its head, crushed its face in so that blood gushed out of its nose and mouth. Then, jumping up, he seized the child by one foot and began swinging it around his head, resisting all efforts of the terror-stricken parents to stop him, and it was not until help was called in that the child was taken from him. It was quite dead. Appleby declared that God had taken the child.

The Insane Commission was immediately convened, and at midnight Appleby was on his way to the hospital for insane at Independence. Three or four hours after the occurrence he seemed comparatively rational, and said he knew what he was doing when he killed the child, but could not help it. The cause of his insanity is supposed to have been religious excitement.

WARNING TO POSTAL EMPLOYES.

Must Not Visit Washington to Influence Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—An order was issued to-day by the Post Office Department bearing the signature of William L. Wilson, Postmaster General. It is a republication by Postmaster General Smith of an order issued by Mr. Wilson on Dec. 6, 1895, emphatically warning Post Office employes in different parts of the country against coming to Washington to influence legislation.

This order, which Mr. Smith now makes his own, announces that any Postmaster, clerk, letter carrier, or other employe offending in this manner shall be liable to removal.

"Postmasters and other employes of the Postal Service," says the order, "are paid by the Government for attending to the respective duties assigned them, which do not include efforts to secure legislation. That duty is assigned to the Representatives of the people selected for that purpose. If bills are introduced in either branch of Congress affecting the Postal Service upon which any information or recommendation is desired I am ready at all times to submit such as lies in my power and province."

The employes in the Postal Service are just now much interested in legislation, and are anxious among other things to secure a change in the salary schedules. Bills in the interest of letter carriers and others will be acted upon at this session.

HIGHER CHICAGO BUILDINGS.

City Council to be Urged to Allow Twelve Stories.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Building Commissioner McAndrews favors an amendment to the building ordinance fixing the limit of the height of buildings to be constructed at twelve instead of ten stories. The Council's action on the matter of the Marshall Field building, at Adams and Clark Streets, brought out the necessity for an amendment. A week ago it passed an order fixing the limit at twelve stories in that building, and the structural work has been completed since then.

"There is $27,000,000 waiting for building operations until such an amendment is passed," said the Commissioner, "and I will ask that the amendment be adopted. There is no reason why the limit should not be as high as that."

BEQUEST TO DR. TALMAGE.

$6,000 Left to Him, in Trust, for Missionary Work—Other Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Iowa, Jan. 9.—The will of Thomas Calderwood, probated to-day, leaves $15,000 for charitable purposes, distributed as follows:

Lyons Methodist Episcopal Church, $2,000; the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington, $6,000, to be used for missionary work in Armenia and India, the same to be held in trust by Mr. Talmage and disposed of as he deems proper; Christian Home Association, Council Bluffs, Iowa, $1,000; Lyons Library Association, $2,000; Agatha Hospital, Clinton, $1,000; needy poor of Lyons, $2,000. To the Rev. G. R. Manning of De Witt he left $1,000.

Mr. Calderwood was a bachelor, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at about $80,000.

THIRD RAIL LINE TO LENOX.

Reported that Consolidated Road Will Build from Pittsfield.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 9.—Summer residents of Lenox have interested the Consolidated Railroad in their struggle against the extension of the lines of the Pittsfield Electric Street Railway Company to Lenox, and it is understood that the Consolidated Road will construct and establish a third-rail system between Pittsfield on the north and Great Barrington on the south, passing through Lenox, Lee, and Stockbridge.

It is understood that the Adams Express Company, through some of its Directors who are Lenox cottagers, has also exerted a strong influence on the Directors of the Consolidated Company to establish the system, which it is expected will be in operation within six months.

BISHOP COADJUTOR ELECTED.

Dr. Charles P. Anderson Chosen for the Chicago Episcopal Diocese.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Palmerson Anderson, rector of Grace Church, Oak Park, Ill., was to-day elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago at the special convention of that denomination held at SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral. He was chosen on the first ballot, although not the unanimous selection of the body.

The conservative element among the laymen, led by Edwin Walker, fought hard to have the balloting postponed until the annual convention, in May, but their efforts were in vain, as Dr. Anderson had the active support of Bishop McLaren and a large percentage of the clergy.

No date for the consecration of the new Bishop Coadjutor has been set. The standing committees of every diocese on the continent will have to approve the selection, and the Board of Bishops must add its sanction before the ceremony can be performed. The present plan is to have Dr. Anderson ordained before the beginning of Lent, and Feb. 25 may be selected as the date.

Killed by a Fall from a Roof.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 9.—Mrs. George Weeks, wife of the proprietor of the Woodbine Hotel, in Port Chester, fell from the roof of an extension to the building, two stories to the ground below, at 10 o'clock this morning, and was instantly killed. She had gone to the roof to hang out some clothes. She was standing near the edge of the roof, hanging clothes on the line, when it broke, and she plunged headforemost to the ground, eighteen feet below. Her head struck the frozen ground, and was crushed.

KENTUCKY TROOPS IN ARMS?

Rumored that They Are Being Quietly Ordered Out.

MAY DECLARE MARTIAL LAW

Ex-Gov. Bradley, However, Denies that Bloodshed Is Feared and Discredits Sensational Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 9.—It is reported here that the Kentucky militia is being held in readiness for a clash between Republicans and Democrats here when it is proposed to declare the State under martial law and appeal to the Supreme Court for a solution of the difficulty. Under the provisions of the State Constitution Gov. Taylor cannot call out the militia until trouble has actually begun, but the Republicans desire to have the members of the State Guard on hand, and are therefore, it is asserted, preparing to assemble the men at Frankfort in citizens' clothes, forwarding their guns and uniforms by express.

Thirty men under Lieut. Ward, so the story goes, came here on a morning train and seventy more under Capt. Bryan were to follow this afternoon, but were ordered to wait till to-morrow before coming. They are to be boarded in various parts of the town for an indefinite time, and should the opportunity for declaring martial law not come they will be called out, should the Legislature seat Goebel and the Democratic State officers, to protect the Republicans who propose to hold on and seek to enjoin the Democrats in the Supreme Court.

Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley, chief counsel for Gov. Taylor, when asked to-day regarding stories that troops had been brought here in citizens' clothes, denied all knowledge of the matter, and denied with vehemence that the Republican plans included arrangements to import here large bodies of men from over the State for the purpose of intimidating the Legislature. He said:

"We will summon about 2,000 witnesses here whose evidence is to be taken for use before the State contest board, and many of them, I suppose, will come, but there will be no effort at intimidation. I take no stock in the talk about bloodshed."

At the Adjutant General's office it was admitted that a guard is in charge of the State arsenal.

The Republicans refuse to confirm or deny another report which is in circulation to the effect that the Federal courts are to be called upon to settle the dispute over the control of the State offices, but it is believed Federal intervention will be asked in the contests if the Democrats are sustained.

This can only be done in one way, it is held. The Court of Appeals must first pass upon the validity of the appointment of the Election Commissioners, which will be soon done, an appeal having been made covering the whole case.

Then if the Democrats are seated the Republicans must refuse to give up their seats and defend them with the military arm of the State. The Democrats would then set up a dual government, and on the ground that a state of rebellion exists in the State Federal intervention could be had, the highest State court having previously passed on the contest.

This may be the programme, but aside from the presence of militia not in uniform there is nothing at present to justify such a conjecture other than the speeches by the Republicans at last night's caucus.

BLACKBURN NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Kentucky Legislature Declares for Him—Bradley May Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 9.—The House to-day balloted for United States Senator, with the following result:

Blackburn, (Democrat,) 57; Bradley, (Republican,) 42. In the Senate the ballot for Senator stood: Blackburn, 22; Bradley, 12.

The joint assembly will ballot to-morrow, and on account of doubt as to whether the ballot should occur to-day or next Tuesday the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow will be duplicated on the corresponding days of next week.

There is ground for the belief that Mr. Bradley will contest the seat of Senator Blackburn before the United States Senate, on the ground that, owing to the fraud perpetrated under the Goebel law, Republicans who would have been chosen to the Legislature were defrauded of their offices. The Senate has refused to unseat in similar cases, but it is believed Senator Deboe, in his conferences with the President and other leaders, has been assured that such a contest is worth making.

Senator Goebel denies that his forces have in contemplation a bill to annul the charter of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. His leaders declare that such a proceeding is an impossibility, and that the charter can only be revoked by the courts for violation of some of the laws, the Legislature having no power whatever to proceed against it.

SAVES A WOMAN FROM DEATH.

A Railroad Man Rescues Mrs. Bedford from Drowning Near Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—George T. Deuple, a trackman on the Hudson River Railroad at Low Point, rescued a woman from drowning this afternoon. About 2 o'clock he saw the woman start to cross the river on the ice from Low Point. The steamer Tremper had just passed in the ice-crowded channel. The woman made straight for the channel, and while Deuple was watching her walked into the channel and sank.

The trackman hurried to the old Troy switch, where a locomotive stood attached to a south-bound train. He uncoupled the engine and started down the track to a place about a mile south, where he could get a row boat. Shoving the boat over the ice to the channel, he arrived in time to pull the woman on board. She said her name was Mrs. Anna Bedford, living in Ulster County, but refused to tell any more about herself.

COTTON MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Gov. McSweeney Says South Carolina Will Soon Be Leading Producer.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 9.—In his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. McSweeney, says:

"In cotton manufacturing, South Carolina leads all of the Southern States, and is second only to Massachusetts in the number of spindles and second to none in equipment. If the progress of the past year augurs anything for the future, we shall soon lead all others in this important industry, and instead of furnishing any of our staple crop for export to other places for manufacture, we will be large importers of cotton from other States to supply the local demand.

"During the past year eleven new mills have been organized and are in progress of construction, representing a total capital of $3,275,000. Sixteen old mills have been enlarged, representing an increase of their capital stock of $2,420,000."

The fourth cotton mill to be organized in South Carolina this year is the Limestone at Gaffney, capital, $200,000.

Raw Silk for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Two carloads of raw silk were transferred to the Lake Shore Road in Chicago to-day. The silk came in bond from the Orient, bound for New York. It came to the Lake Shore Road in baggage cars of a Western line that, on account of their size, could not be run over this line, and therefore the transfer became necessary.

No Excess Fare

To Cleveland, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. Luxurious trains, fast time, superb service, via New York Central, Lake Shore, Big Four. Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

THEATRE FILLED WITH SMOKE.

Audience at Hammerstein's Victoria Frightened and Some Chorus Girls Fainted.

The shutting off of the electric light, causing a delay of the performance of thirty-five minutes and the burning of the wire insulation of an electric converter in a vault under the sidewalk of Hammerstein's Victoria, filling the theatre with a dense smoke and causing an uneasiness among the audience, gave the management of the theatre considerable trouble last evening.

During the third and final act of the extravazanza "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp," while Jerome Sykes was singing his topical song, "He's the Best Man I Ever Worked For," the auditorium began to fill up with smoke, causing many persons in the audience to get up and make a hurried exit from the theatre.

The alarm became quite general and the stage manager interrupted Mr. Sykes in his song and had him announce that the smoke in the house was not from any fire in the theatre building proper, but in a vault under the sidewalk outside. After making this announcement Sykes sang five more verses of his song. The theatre, however, continued to fill with smoke, which became so dense that the stage and the players could barely be seen.

The performance was then hurried through, many of the selections in the last act being omitted, and the curtain was rung down. During all the commotion in the front of the house several of the girls in the chorus fainted and were carried across the street to the Metropole Hotel. Others hastened to the street, returning only when assured that there was no cause for alarm.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

Plan for the Unification of the Elements Opposed to the Republicans Is Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A well-attended caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held to-night. Mr. Newlands of Nevada of the Silver Party was present by invitation of Mr. Richardson, the Democratic floor leader, for the purpose of presenting a plan for united action by all the elements opposed to the Republican organization.

The actual business transacted by the caucus was confined to the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of the usual committee of one member from each State to look after Congressional elections, and the selection of Messrs. Underwod of Alabama and Epes of Virginia as "whips" for the arrangement of pairs.

Mr. Newlands spoke at considerable length concerning the unification of the elements opposed to the political party now in power. In particular he suggested an Advisory Committee of one member from each of the States, the choice to be made from Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans, Silver independents, and in fact all the elements opposing the Republican Party. The purpose of this committee, it was explained, would be to formulate a policy on the more important public questions, and thus secure the advantage of united action. Mr. Newlands also went to some extent into the important questions now before the public with a view of showing that differences should be harmonized so as to unify the opposition forces. He stated that his suggestion was merely tentative, and that after a full consideration of the subject action could be taken at some future time.

The chief interest of the evening centred in a resolution offered by Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, with a view to securing "a steering committee" which would have the power to formulate the Democratic policy on important questions of legislation. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Representatives Richardson, Bailey, Bankhead, and Dearmond is hereby appointed and is authorized and empowered to select a committee of fifteen members of this caucus, of which the aforesaid members shall constitute a part, to be known as the Executive Committee of the Democratic caucus.

That this committee shall after full and free conference on all questions now pending in the House, or which may hereafter be considered therein, formulate a policy on each and all of them, and present the same to this caucus for definite action.

That should three-fourths of the members of the caucus agree on the matters submitted by the said Executive Committee, it shall be declared that the matters so agreed upon are the policies of the Democratic Party in the House of Representatives and shall be binding on all Democrats and so proclaimed in the press and on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Robertson's resolution met with considerable favor, but some of the influential members urged him not to press the matter for the present, and he consented to withdraw the resolution until later.

FALLING OFF IN YELLOW FEVER.

Decrease Shown in the Deaths in the United States and Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service shows in the reports from his office that the mortality statistics of yellow fever have been remarkable in the United States and Cuba during the season in which the fever usually thrives in Cuba and is most troublesome in the United States. In the United States there were 105 deaths from Sept. 1 to Dec. 9. Between April and Dec. 9 the number of deaths in all parts of Cuba, both in and outside of Havana, was 160.

This was far below the average number of deaths in Havana alone. There were 50 deaths in Santiago, which leaves the share of all the rest of Cuba less than 110. The deaths in Havana were 92 less than the number in the United States.

MR. BLISS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Calls on the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Among the visitors to Washington who have arrived in time to attend the reception to-morrow night at the White House, is ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss. This morning he called at the Interior Department and paid his respects to his successor, Secretary Hitchcock, and was waited upon by many employes who remembered his kindnesses to them when he held office, and was everywhere cordially congratulated upon his apparent good health.

After leaving the department, he went to the White House and called upon the President. His visit to the President was over just as the members of the Cabinet were assembling for the usual twice-a-week meeting. He was urged by his former associates to join them in the meeting.

While very cheerful, Mr. Bliss was not disposed to talk about politics. When the suggestions of the press with reference to his possible nomination for Vice President were mentioned, he smiled and characterized them as "mere newspaper stories." Although diffident about discussing his chances for a nomination, Mr. Bliss was unreserved in his approval of the Administration, and expressed entire confidence in the renomination and re-election of President McKinley.

THE CARNEGIE-FRICK FIGHT.

Control of the Coke Company May Have Passed to the Former.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 9.—Stockholders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company met at Scottdale to-day. The fact that every stockholder refused to talk led to a report that Andrew Carnegie had succeeded in supplanting H. C. Frick's Board of Directors with his own men.

President Thomas Lynch refused to deny or affirm the story, as did also George Lauder, F. T. F. Lovejoy, Thomas Harper, and others. The board was elected, but no names were given out. A meeting will be held here to-morrow to elect officers.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St., Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Cafe Car Service.—Adv.

DREYFUS IN MOLINEUX CASE

French Trial Brought Up When Expert Frazer Was on the Stand.

WITNESS HAD NEW THEORIES

Discovered Serrations in the Writings, but They Prove Little—Another Amateur Testifies.

The Dreyfus case was injected into the Molineux trial yesterday, and although Recorder Goff would not allow the proceedings on that line to go very far, they went far enough to create an impression in the courtroom and also to have spread upon the minutes the opinion of a Judge of the Court of General Sessions upon that cause célèbre in which the unfortunate Captain of the French Army was the central figure.

This diversion happened when Dr. Persifor Frazer of Philadelphia, geologist, chemist, and expert in handwriting, was on the stand under cross-examination by Bartow S. Weeks, the senior counsel for the defense. Dr. Frazer, who occupied all of the day's session, with the exception of about twenty minutes from the close, had gone on at great length to state his reasons for believing Molineux had written the letters signed "Cornish" and "Barnet" addressed to the various medical firms, the address on the poison package, as well as the conceded writings to which his name is signed.

Dr. Frazer had placed upon the blackboard a paper containing an imposing array of figures, the result of microscopic examination, to show that there was a close similarity in the averages of the word "oblige" written in the "Barnet" and "Cornish" letters and in the admitted handwritings of the defendant. He had also measured the distance between the breaks of the letters "l" and "g" in both sets of exhibits, and had arrived, he said, at the conclusion that they were almost identical in the admitted and disputed writings.

Dr. Frazer laid great stress upon his microscopic examinations. He said they were more valuable than comparisons between words and letters, because they went deeper than the superficial manifestations of similarities which could be simulated. The similarities pointed out under the microscope, he said, were beyond the ken or control of the writer.

THE BERTILLON METHOD.

"Now, Professor," said Mr Weeks, "is that not the Bertillon method that was used at the trial of Dreyfus?"

A wave

was a long one, and Mr. Osborne blurted out at one stage:

"Oh, draw a millimeter on the blackboard."

Dr. Frazer looked at the District Attorney in surprise. "When I tell you," he said, "that a meter is 39.37 inches and that a millimeter is one-thousandth part of that, you will understand that, even if I could draw it, you would not be able to see it from where you are sitting."

"Oh, well, if you can't do it, it can't be done," said Mr. Osborne, shortly.

"I do not maintain that at all," said the witness. "It can be done, even though I cannot do it."

At another time Mr. Osborne asked the witness if he had made a study of the microscope. "That science is what you call mi-cros-copy, is it not?" he said, accenting the second syllable.

"I am not an authority on pronunciation," returned the witness; "but if I was, I should say you were wrong. I call it microscopy," accenting the last syllable.

THE GAPS IN MILLIMETERS.

In referring to the word "oblige," Dr. Frazer put on the blackboard a mass of figures to show that the mean of the length of the word in the disputed writing was 17 millimeters and in the admitted writings 18 millimeters. In the gap between the "i" and "g" in the same word the distance in the admitted writings was 4.50 millimeters and in the disputed writings 4.30 millimeters. This average was made up as follows in the disputed writings: In Exhibit C the length of the gap was 3 millimeters, in E 1.50, in F 6, in G 4, and in H 7.

"Now, leaving out the writings F and H," said Mr. Weeks, if you should make an average from C, E, and G, it would only be 2.83 millimeters. That is a wide difference, is it not?"

Dr. Frazer did not make a direct reply to the question, and Mr. Weeks, noting the impression it had made, did not press it when the witness seemed inclined to explain rather than answer. Dr. Frazer finally said that he desired to show from the ratio of averages of the average of ratios that it was inconceivable they should be so close and be written by different hands.

When Dr. Frazer first took that stand he was asked if he had examined the address on the poison package, the disputed and the conceded handwritings. He said he had, and had compared each set with the other.

"To what conclusion have you come about the poison address?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"That it was written by the author of the conceded letters."

"And the Barnet and Cornish letters?"

"That the same man wrote them all."

Dr. Frazer said that in coming to his conclusion he had entirely discarded the writings made by the defendant at the request of Mr. Kinsley. He said he would speak of them later, but he did not do so, nor did Mr. Weeks ask any questions concerning them. He said he had three reasons for his conclusions, the third having two subdivisions.

REASONS FOR HIS CONCLUSIONS.

"The first reason for my conclusion," said the witness, "is that there are twenty-one distinct characteristics in the poison address which are to be found in the conceded writings. The second reason is that the patterns of the letters in the poison address correspond with the patterns of the conceded letters.

"The third reason has two subordinate reasons. The microscopic structure of the ink lines in the conceded letters agrees with the microscopic structure of the ink lines in the poison address, first, in the swellings and tremors of the lines when greatly magnified, and, second, in the character of the margins of the ink lines of serrations." Dr. Frazer then proceeded to go into details as given above, reading for the most part from notes that he had prepared.

The only other witness was Augustus F. R. Martin, Jr., the paying teller of the Essex County National Bank of Newark, where Molineux had an account from March, 1893, until Jan. 2, 1897. He said he was familiar with the signature of the defendant and that in his opinion Molineux had written the address on the poison package as well as the disputed writings. He was asked to give his reasons.

"I don't know that I can be satisfactory in that regard," said the witness. "I compared them and think they look alike. I am not at all familiar with this line of testimony and don't know much what to say. This is the first time I have testified."

"You know the gravity of this case?" said Mr. Osborne.

"Yes, and I want to say that I am a very unwilling witness. I would not have come except for repeated urgings."

On cross-examination Mr. Martin said he had appeared before the July Grand Jury and had given testimony.

"At that time, how long had you given to your examination of the writings?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"About two hours and a half."

"When did you see the originals of the letters in evidence?"

"The day I testified."

"Then you had made all your comparisons from photographs and had never seen the originals before you came into the witness-room?"

"That is right."

"Is J. Herbert Ballantine a prominent Director in your bank?"

"He is."

"That's all," said Mr. Weeks, and the session closed.

FIGHT FOR A WOMAN'S LIFE.

State Offers Evidence in Rebuttal in the Morrison Case at Chattanooga and Speeches Begin.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 9.—To-day's proceedings in the trial of Julia Morrison James for the murder of Frank Leidenheimer were characterized by considerable evidence of a sensational character, presented by the State in rebuttal. Witnesses were introduced for the purpose of showing that some of the witnesses for the defense could not have seen the shooting on the stage on account of the interference of curtains. A witness testified that when the shots were fired Leidenheimer had both his cane and silk hat in one hand, and was not making any demonstration.

Stage Manager Patterson testified, in rebuttal, that Leidenheimer was on the stage continuously about twenty minutes before the shooting, controverting the testimony of the defendant that Leidenheimer had been absent in the dressing room below a few minutes before she shot him. Several witnesses, in rebuttal, testified to the effect that in the quarrel on the stage the forenoon of the day of the tragedy Leidenheimer did not strike Mrs. James, but threw up his arm to avoid a blow from her.

Evidence in impeachment of Witness Joseph Breeding, for the defense, was introduced, showing that the witness was on the Leidenheimer Coroner's jury, having stated at the time that he knew nothing about the case.

The State closed its rebuttal evidence at 9:30 o'clock A. M., and the defense announced that its side was also closed. The Court allowed five hours for each side for argument. Eight speeches are to be made—four each for the State and the defense. Col. Garnett Andrews opened the arguments for the State.

Col. Andrews cited authorities claiming that the doctrine of emotional insanity is not recognized under the laws of Tennessee. In summing up the evidence he stated that he believed the prisoner had lain in wait for Leidenheimer intending to kill him before he went to the stage that night, but, lacking that opportunity, she followed him to the stage and killed him in cold blood.

Joseph V. Williams, United States Commissioner, opened the arguments for the defense, bitterly attacking the character of Leidenheimer and reviewing the evidence for the defense in detail. He stated that the three points of defense are first, self-defense; second, temporary insanity; third, justification of the act.

The Judge will charge the jury to-morrow and a verdict may be rendered to-morrow night.

GRIEF CAUSES FATAL ATTACK.

Woman Dies of Heart Disease at the Funeral of a Friend.

Mrs. Josephine Baldwin, fifty-nine years old, of 105 Charles Street, died last night in one of the parlors of the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church from heart disease. Mrs. Baldwin went to the church to attend the funeral of her friend, Mrs. Anna Wennerstrom. The pastor, the Rev. F. S. Bond, was in the middle of the ceremony when it was noticed that Mrs. Baldwin was greatly affected by his words. She sobbed convulsively, and friends in the same pew sought to comfort her.

Mrs. Baldwin made an effort to restrain her emotions, but just as a friend was reaching out to her she sank to the floor unconscious. The service was stopped and she was carried into the parlor. Dr. Banta of 304 West Twelfth Street was summoned, but Mrs. Baldwin died a few moments before his arrival.

Gets a Prize for a Scientific Work.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Prof. Haeckel of the University of Jena has been awarded the Bressa prize of 10,000 marks per annum for life for the best scientific work published during the last four years.

M'GOVERN CONQUERS DIXON

Wins Featherweight Championship and a Purse of $10,000.

THE EIGHTH ROUND DECISIVE

To Save the Colored Fighter from a Knockout, "Tom" O'Rourke Throws Up the Sponge.

"Terry" McGovern, who up to last night held the bantamweight championship of the world, won a new pugilistic honor in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club by wresting from George Dixon, who had been the colored marvel in the featherweight division for many years, the featherweight championship of the world. Incidentally he won a purse of $10,000.

The battle was pronounced one of the greatest ever fought by little men, for although it lasted only eight rounds, there was not a second from the beginning to the end when the contestants were not fighting their hardest. Only once during his career, and then through an accident, had Dixon been knocked out, and to avoid having this stain cast upon his escutcheon, his manager, "Tom" O'Rourke, waived his interest in a big wager that the colored boy would last ten rounds and threw up the sponge at the end of the eighth. The contest had been scheduled for twenty-five rounds.

It was only after the colored fighter had been so severely punished that recuperation was entirely out of the question that his manager gave up the battle, for Dixon was all but knocked out, although he struggled gamely against unconsciousness. The colored boy's experience during those eight rounds of fighting was something new to him. The punishment he received was well calculated to have beaten even a heavyweight. It was not a sharp, decisive blow on the point of the jaw, such as sends so many pugilists to defeat, that brought about Dixon's downfall, but a constant pounding with lightninglike rapidity in the region of the stomach. McGovern made the colored boy's ribs and stomach his objective points from the moment he stepped to the centre, and banged away at him until he had him so badly weakened in the eighth round that he could no longer with certainty maintain a good defense for his head and jaw.

Then, with all the viciousness that is characteristic of the prizefighter, with force behind his blows almost equal to that of a heavyweight, and striking those blows with the regularity of a piston rod, the Brooklyn boy smashed right and left at his opponent's jaw, and with the second of these jaw blows, sent him helpless to the floor. The referee began to count the seconds that would mark the call of time, but Dixon was on his feet again before the fatal ten was counted, and was doing his best to stave off defeat against tremendous odds.

Again and again he went to the floor, rising each time weaker than before, until he had gone down five times. He arose for the fifth time, staggered a trifle, but gamely as ever put up his hands and attempted to lead, when with a crashing left that seemed hard enough to drive a pile, the Brooklyn boy sent him to the floor again. Dixon rolled over like a log, and then started to rise again, only waiting as long as it was possible to avoid the count of ten. O'Rourke, whose long experience taught him that the boy who had brought him a fortune in the last ten or twelve years, was beaten beyond hope, cast the sponge symbolical of submission into the ring, and then followed it to carry his fallen champion to his corner. The crowd cheered vociferously for McGovern.

At least 5,000 people witnessed the fight. Men of all sorts and conditions were there, bankers rubbing elbows with saloon keepers, sporting men with politicians, and some men in evening dress were sandwiched in between colored admirers of the fallen Dixon. The battle was as great a drawing card as the recent Jeffries-Sharkey contest at Coney Island, and the men who witnessed it seemed to have no care as to how much money they spent in order to obtain admittance. Seats originally were scheduled to be sold at $5, $8, $10, $15, and $20 each, but most of the tickets found their way into the hands of speculators, and some of these tickets brought as high as $75 each. One pair of $15 seats were sold on the sidewalk in front of the club for $120, while a speculator who had paid $60 for three seats in a box received for them $250.

The crowd seemed to be money mad. It took no thought of the money it spent or of the amount it wagered on the result of the contest. Bets of thousands were numerous at the ringside. McGovern was a strong favorite in the betting, his admirers laying as good as 2 to 1 that he would beat the colored boy. The men further, for they wagered even money that before the tenth round was over he would have won the fight.

Excitement was rife in the house before the boxers came into the ring. A preliminary bout of twelve rounds almost as savage as the principal event served to whet the appetites of the spectators. They were rewarded for fighting of the most vicious sort when Dixon entered the ring, and his partisans cheered him and howled to him to make short work of his opponent. McGovern's reception was very much the same, only it was more boisterous, and there were yells of "Knock his head off!"

Not much time was wasted once the men were in the ring. There was a preliminary shuffling in their resin-covered corners, and then the bell rang and brought them to the centre. Marquis of Queensberry rules were to govern the contest, and it was permissible for one of the boxers when held by his opponent to strike. This was exactly the style of fighting that suited both men, for although it is McGovern's favorite style, the colored boy is thoroughly at home at short-range fighting, while, in addition, he is remarkably clever at leading from the full reach.

The moment the bell rang McGovern sprang at his dusky opponent and closed with him. Dixon, to save his jaw, clinched and then "Terry" began to bang with right and left on the ribs and over the heart. The pair broke and then Dixon made a rush and swung the powerful left, that had knocked out many a fighter in the last twelve years, with telling effect on McGovern's jaw.

In the second round Dixon sent McGovern's head back with a left swing over the eye and a second later he sent the Brooklyn boy almost through the ropes in his own corner. But none of these blows seemed to worry McGovern. He took them as a matter of course and continually closed in order to bang away at Dixon's ribs. Dixon broke repeatedly from these terrible clinches and again and again sent the famous left, which won him his championship, crashing over to the Brooklyn boy's jaw.

The admirers of the latter began to hedge at this stage of the fight, for they saw that Dixon could reach their man on a vulnerable point and that the first two rounds were to the credit of the colored boxer. They did not reckon on the frightful punishment that McGovern's short-arm work was inflicting on Dixon, but they saw it in the next two or three rounds, for no matter how hard "Terry" was hit, he smilingly came back again at Dixon and kept banging away at the same old spots.

Three hard swings with right and left on the jaw somewhat embarrassed McGovern in the third round, and it looked for a moment as if he might be knocked out. He recovered quickly, however, and went back to his old tactics of banging at the body, and then, with a movement that was unlooked for by either Dixon or the spectators, he stepped back into position and swinging his left, landed it on Dixon's jaw and brought him almost to his knees.

In the fifth round Dixon's terrible left was seen at its best. It did execution enough to have taken all the fight out of a boxer less sturdy than McGovern, but the Brooklyn boy is an exception, and he stood it with the grit of a bulldog. During the next round the effects of the terrible punishment over the heart and about the ribs began to show on Dixon. He did not fight as fast as at the beginning, and his labored breathing showed that some of his best efforts were painful. He lagged in his work, but continued to fight back with all of his old-time grit. In the seventh round the story was the same, only that it was more apparent that he was growing weak.

McGovern realized this, for he went at him in the eighth with more vigor than ever, and after he had punished him further about the ribs and body, he went in to finish him with a knockout on the jaw. Dixon's old stable companion, "Joe" Walcott, was so incensed over the defeat of his friend that he broke through the line of police at the ringside and jumped into the ring. It required the efforts of several policemen to get him out again.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN

Continued from Page 1.

plicable action in leaving his post in the middle of the war.

The State Department has heard indirectly from Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Davis is now at Cape Town, and his appearance at that place gave rise to all sorts of rumors to the effect that he was charged with some weighty diplomatic mission, and especially with a purpose to mediate between the belligerents in South Africa. As a matter of fact, Mr. Davis went to South Africa solely for his health, seizing upon the opportunity to pay a visit to United States Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, who is his near relative. Unfortunately, the gentleman gave some foundation for the rumor referred to by projecting a journey to Pretoria in company with Mr. Stowe, but this trip was abandoned, as soon as it appeared that its purpose might be misconstrued.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Daily Mail says: "With characteristic bad manners, the Transvaal authorities have refused to allow Mr. Hollis, the American representative at Pretoria, to care for British interests. This is an act without precedent in modern diplomatic history."

QUIET AGAIN AT LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, dated at Frere Camp Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, says:

"There has been no bombardment of Ladysmith to-day, nor any shelling at Chieveley by the British guns."

The Queen has telegraphed her congratulations and thanks to Gen. White and the troops of Ladysmith.

An official dispatch from Frere Camp late Sunday night said all was quiet there, thus dispelling the widespread hopes that Gen. Buller had followed up his demonstration before Colenso with an effective move elsewhere.

From the Boer headquarters it is reported that Gen. Buller is constructing a subsidiary railroad, from the main line to Colenso, westwardly, in the direction of Potgieter's Drift.

FRENCH REPORTS HIS LOSSES.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Little change is apparent in the position at Colesburg. Gen. French reported to the War Office Sunday morning, Jan. 7, that he had reconnoitred with a squadron of the Household Cavalry on the Boers' east flank, two miles from Achtertank, and drew a considerable force of the burghers, who, being anxious for their communications with Norval's Pont, withdrew.

The casualties of the Suffolks near Colesberg were:

Killed—Col. Watson and Lieuts. Wilkins, Carey, and White and twenty-three men.

Missing—Capts. Brett, Thomson, and Brown and Lieuts. Allen, Wood-Martin, and Butler and 107 men.

Wounded—Twenty-one men.

Gen. French further reports that the casualties of the other regiments to Jan. 4 were twelve men killed and forty-four wounded.

Vote of Sympathy for Boers.

The Jersey City Board of Aldermen last night adopted resolutions expressing its sympathy with the Boers and voicing the hope that they would ultimately succeed in their struggle for freedom.

Pro-Boer Mass Meeting Planned.

Members of the New York Committee to Aid the United Republics of South Africa met last evening at the Morton House and completed plans for a general mass meeting to be held for the aid of the Boers, the widows and orphans of those killed in battle, and for the succor of the wounded. It was decided that the meeting is to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Jan. 29, and preparations are being made for a number of prominent speakers to be present.

Mayor Approves Boer Resolutions.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the resolutions passed by the Municipal Assembly expressing sympathy with the Boers in the South African war. The resolutions condemn the "invasion" of Great Britain, which is referred to as "the same common enemy," and the war is characterized as a repetition of the struggle which our forefathers underwent at the dawn of the nineteenth century."

Major Gen. Prior Is Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Major Gen. Prior, commanding the Fifteenth Brigade, under orders to proceed to South Africa, died on Monday.

FOUND SAWS IN A CAKE.

Latter Was Sent to Prisoners, but Cut by Jail Officials.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Some food was delivered at the Maiden Lane Jail Monday for Archie Lageller and Hugh McCann, committed from Cohoes. Included in the food was a jelly layer cake.

The jail officials decided to cut the cake before delivering it, and found three small steel saws baked in the layers of the cake.

THE CORNELL STEAMBOAT TAXES

Court of Appeals Makes a Large Deduction in the Assessment.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—In the case of the Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Addison E. Dederick, Assessor of the City of Kingston, relative to the assessment made on the property of the company, the Court of Appeals decides that the assessment should be reduced from $250,000 to $95,251.77.

The assessment was made on the personal property of the company, which operates a line of tug and freight boats on the Hudson River between Albany and New York City.

FISHING TUGS FROZEN IN.

Crews Comprising Twenty-one Men in Danger Off Grand Haven, Mich.

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—It is reported from Grand Haven, Mich., that the fishing tugs Anna, Augur, and Bos are frozen into an ice field several miles out in the lake, and grave fears are entertained for the crews of seven men carried by each.

There is only a few hours' fuel aboard the tugs, and the only food the men have is the fish they may have taken. Late tonight the Anna was heard blowing distress signals, and it is feared she is sinking. Both the steamer Nyack and the ice-crushing tug Fields have tried in vain to get out to the tugs.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Threatening and warmer, brisk southwesterly winds.

The storm central Monday night in North Dakota has moved with great velocity to Ontario, increasing in intensity. A second storm has moved from Arizona to the East Gulf. A trough of low pressure extends between these storms, and rain has fallen in this trough. Rain has also fallen on the North Pacific Coast. A decided fall in temperature has occurred in the Middle Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys, Bismarck reporting a fall of 28 degrees in twenty-four hours, Huron 26, and Williston 24. It has grown warmer in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. The rain area will spread eastward and reach the Middle and North Atlantic Coast this afternoon or to-night. The weather will clear, with a decided fall in temperature in the upper lake region and the Middle Mississippi Valley. It will also clear in the Lower Mississippi Valley. It will grow warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States and in North Dakota and Eastern Montana. The temperature will fall decidedly to-night in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, and this colder weather will reach the Atlantic Coast to-morrow night. Brisk southwesterly winds, increasing, may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, light easterly winds, increasing, on the Middle Atlantic, and light northeast to east winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1899.	1900.	TIMES. 1900.
3 A. M.	33	20	22
6 A. M.	32	16	20
9 A. M.	33	21	23
12 M.	37	25	30
4 P. M.	39	29	31
6 P. M.	39	30	32
9 P. M.	36	32	32
12 P. M.	28	32	32

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....27¾
Weather Bureau.....25½
Corresponding date 1899.....34¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 32 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 16 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.55 and at 8 P.M. 30.34.

TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AVENUE

How Business Wagons Interfere with Pleasure Carriages.

Proportion of One to the Other Shown by Actual Count at Various Points.

Anent the agitation aroused by President Guggenheimer's proposed ordinance restricting heavy traffic on Fifth Avenue, the extent of the business traffic on the avenue from Madison Square to Central Park has been made the subject of some study.

As at present worded the ordinance would bar heavy traffic between the hours of 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the afternoon from that section of the avenue lying between Twenty-fifth and Fifty-ninth Streets, and would entirely bar heavy traffic from the section of the avenue skirting Central Park between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets. Residents of lower Fifth Avenue would like to have their section, below Twenty-fifth Street, included in the restrictions.

Observations were made yesterday by reporters of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the conditions of traffic on the avenue between Madison Square and Central Park for the purpose of determining its extent and the proportion of vehicles used respectively for merchandise and for pleasure.

The observations were made between 3:15 P. M. and 5:15 P. M., and show the number of both classes of vehicles bound both north and south during fifteen-minute periods, at different points on the avenue, at different times. At Twenty-fifth Street 184 vehicles of all kinds passed in both directions between 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 P. M. Of these 78 were bound north and 106 south. There were 67 business wagons as compared with 117 carriages. Of the carriages, 41 were bound north and 76 south. Of the business wagons 37 were bound north and 30 south.

At Thirty-third Street, from 4:15 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., 374 vehicles passed in both directions, of which 327 were carriages and 47 were business wagons, trucks, &c. Two hundred of the carriages were bound north and 127 south. Twenty-seven of the wagons were bound north and 20 south.

In general conditions in the section of the avenue between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth Street, as found, may be summed up as follows: The Dewey arch serves to break up the crowding at the juncture of the various thoroughfares meeting there, and to lessen confusion. The blocks immediately above Madison Square show less traffic than those further up the avenue, and with greater proportion of it of a business character.

Most of the business wagons were delivery wagons of retail houses. Above Thirtieth Street the proportion of business wagons falls off, and between 4 and 5 o'clock, below the Waldorf-Astoria, as many as ten carriages would pass to one business wagon. Traffic was somewhat retarded along the section near Thirtieth Street because of the number of cabs standing at the curbs.

Again at Thirty-fourth Street there was congestion because of cross-town traffic. The character of the passenger-carrying travel was more uniform here, also, private carriages being in a great majority; cabs coming next, while automobiles ranked low in the scale with trucks, and there was but an occasional truck.

A count of the traffic at Thirty-seventh Street between 3:15 P. M. and 3:30 P. M. showed 275 vehicles of all kinds bound both ways, of which 217 were carriages and 61 business wagons. Of 128 vehicles bound north 95 were carriages and 33 business wagons, and of 150 bound south 122 were carriages and 28 were business.

At the first Street, between 5:15 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., 176 conveyances of all kinds passed, of which 130 were carriages and 46 business wagons or trucks. Of the 141 bound north 120 were carriages and 21 business vehicles, and of 135 bound south 110 were carriages and 25 business wagons, &c.

In a random fifteen minutes during the hour between 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock there were counted between Thirty-fourth Street and Forty-second Street 23 light wagons, 4 heavy wagons, 12 trucks, and 3 vans.

At Forty-second Street, where a number of changes are being made, the immense traffic on that street causes a slow down which extends for from two to three blocks on each side of the street. The traffic between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets was so great that a very slow trot was the best speed that could be maintained.

A large truck, laden with a number of lengthy beams, and a small wagon, with a number of large window frames, which extended three feet over its side made trouble as they went slowly down the avenue between 3 and 4 o'clock. A small colored boy in charge of a very dirty gray horse that was pulling a cart loaded with dirt, occasioned a great deal of amusement between Forty-second and Fortieth Streets by his efforts to keep out of the way of the pleasure and business vehicles. He gave up the job in disgust when he reached Fortieth Street, and turned down that street.

In the section between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth Streets figures were taken at three points. Here the carriage traffic is found at its height, the stream being fed from a larger part of the residential section. During the fifteen minutes before 5 o'clock, in a walk from Fifty-ninth Street south, it was noted that there were generally from eight to twelve moving vehicles on a block at one time, with one or two business vehicles among them. Pleasure traffic was little interfered with.

There were some exceptions to the averages of the numbers of moving vehicles on blocks. In one there were only six teams, with two business wagons in the number, while in another there were fifteen, and in still another, twenty with three and four business wagons in the throng respectively.

There were observed at this time within fifteen minutes two ice carts, two empty flour trucks, one kindling wood wagon, one feed truck, two moving vans, one piano van, two ash carts, several express wagons, one heaped-up load of empty flour barrels, and many small light delivery wagons, some of which were of the fancy variety affected by florists, confectioners, caterers, milliners, jewelers, and fancy goods stores, besides a good many retail dry goods delivery wagons.

There were counted at Forty-fifth Street during the time between 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 P. M., 469 vehicles of all kinds, moving both north and south. Of these 408 were carriages and 61 were business wagons, trucks, &c. The teams bound north included 196 carriages and 30 wagons, and the southward tide was made up of 212 carriages and 31 wagons, &c.

A count was made at Fifty-ninth Street, between 4:30 and 4:35 P. M. Here there were 327 conveyances moving both ways in the time given. Of these 265 were carriages and 62 business wagons. Those bound north numbered 180, of which 147 were carriages and 33 business wagons, &c. Those bound south, numbering 147, included 118 carriages and 29 business vehicles.

Figures were taken at Fiftieth Street during the fifteen minutes following 5 o'clock. Here 211 teams passed, of which 249 were carriages and 62 wagons. Bound north, of this number there were 144, of which 121 were carriages and 23 wagons, and bound south there were 128 carriages and 39 wagons, &c.

An examination of the figures shows that near Madison Square the carriages compared with the business wagons were about as two to one, while further north, but south of Thirty-fourth Street, they were as seven to one, with a general average of about four to one. In the section between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, the proportion was three to one, while above that, in the earliest count, at Forty-fifth Street, it was seven to one. At Fifty-ninth Street, a little later, it was four to one, and still later, at Fiftieth Street, as five to one, with a general average of five to one for that section.

Yet as shown in a walk of several blocks, it was observed that with from eight to twelve vehicles moving at one time on each block, there was at that particular time not more than one or two business wagons to ten carriages. Later in the afternoon, when, at between 5:15 and 5:30 P. M., side lamps had been lighted, there was a marked falling off in the number of vehicles moving. Between Forty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Streets not more than five was an average number to be found moving on one block at a time, and the proportion of business vehicles to carriages was one to five.

Fifth Avenue Traffic Restrictions.

The Council's Committee on Streets and Highways will give a public hearing at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon on President Guggenheimer's proposed ordinance restricting heavy traffic on Fifth Avenue. A letter was received by President Guggenheimer yesterday from residents of Lower Fifth Avenue and cross streets urging that the restrictions be extended to cover also the section south of Madison Square. The signers include Josiah Strong, W. H. Tolman, G. L. Weitz, A. H. Brown, G. W. Talbot, G. B. Talbot, T. Frelinghuysen, P. W. Orvie, and Mrs. C. C. Worthington.

Favors Mr. Guggenheimer's Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last week I noticed that Mr. Guggenheimer was trying to do something in regard to keeping heavy trucking off Fifth Avenue during the hours from 2 until 7 o'clock, and I think it would be a very good thing, and at the same time to have policemen stationed at the street crossings, especially at Forty-second Street, where it is particularly dangerous. I am very near Forty-second Street, and about 12 o'clock and at from 5 to 6:30 it is about as much as your life is worth to cross. At noon there are never any policemen there, and the carriage and cab drivers try to see how near they can come to you without running over you. J. A. JENKINS.

New York, Jan. 8, 1900.

JUDGE HOWLAND OF OHIO DEAD.

Succumbs to Pneumonia at Jefferson—His Political Career.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 9.—W. P. Howland, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of the Third Sub-Division of the Ninth Judicial District, died to-day of pneumonia at Jefferson, this county. Judge Howland, who was born at Pierpont, Ohio, in 1832, was one of the influential men of Ohio, having three times been elected to the House of Representatives, and also to the Senate of the Sixty-third General Assembly.

When John Sherman received a renomination for the office of United States Senator, it was only after a close contest with Mr. Howland, who on the first ballot received more votes than any candidate in the field, and on the ballot which gave Sherman the majority Howland stood second. When Garfield became United States Senator, the Congressional chair of the Nineteenth District became vacant. Judge Howland was a candidate for the nomination to succeed him, and received hearty support. Twice he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ashtabula County.

He leaves four sons, one of whom is Capt. Charles Howland, now in the Philippine Islands with the United States Army.

LEAP FROM THE SIXTH STORY.

Fatal Jump of a Woman Patient in a Brooklyn Sanitarium.

Mrs. Frances Titsworth, wife of Arthur Titsworth, cashier of the Potter Printing Press Company, jumped from a sixth-story window of the private sanitarium of Dr. E. H. Muncie, at 119 Macon Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed. Mrs. Titsworth had been taken to the sanitarium three weeks ago from her home in Plainfield, N. J., suffering from acute melancholia and neurasthenia. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Van Houten, and two nurses.

While the nurse who was attending the sick woman yesterday morning had her back turned, Mrs. Titsworth got out of bed, threw up the window, and leaped to the ground. Her husband was at once notified, and obtained Coroner Burger's consent to remove the remains to Plainfield. Mrs. Titsworth spent some time six months ago in a hospital for the treatment of nervous diseases at Dansville, N. Y.

Receiver Felton Files Final Report.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—S. M. Felton, former receiver of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, filed his final report to-day in the United States Court, certified to by A. R. Hume, special master. It shows receipts under the receivership from Oct. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, of $1,316,088.45; disbursements, $1,081,307.96; balance, $235,680.99. This is preliminary to his final discharge.

Articles in Silver Martelé from THE GORHAM COMPANY, Silversmiths, make the handsomest and most distinguished Wedding Presents.

Let it be remembered that each and every article of Silver Martelé is a distinct creation, of which there is no duplicate. While the great success of these articles of the silversmith's craft has led others to apply the term "MARTELÉ" to ordinary silverware, patrons should know that such productions are not correctly so termed.

Products in Silver Martelé of THE GORHAM COMPANY, designed and wrought by artists especially trained in their school, appeal to those who appreciate a high sense of beauty in articles of utility, each article representing original thought and artistic handicraft.

INSURANCE MEN'S MOVE

New York Life Agents Reconsider Proposed Change.

After a Conference with the Company's Officers Many Decide to Remain—Others Go to the Equitable.

The decision of the majority of the Manhattan agents of the New York Life Insurance Company to join the forces of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, reached on Monday at ten different meetings held at the various sub-offices, was followed yesterday morning by the presence of more than 600 agents of the New York Life, at that company's building, 346 Broadway. Second Vice President George W. Perkins of the New York Life had sent telegrams to all of the agents of the company in Greater New York, and all of the officers of the company, including President John A. McCall, were in their offices at an early hour yesterday. Three meetings were then held. They were addressed by Mr. Perkins and other officers of the company. Each of the meetings was marked by enthusiasm over the communications made by the officers. Many of the disaffected agents who had on Monday participated in the decision to change their company as planned on Sunday at a conference of Second Vice President G. E. Tarbell of the Equitable and eight or nine New York Life men were present, and many of them reconsidered their decision to leave the New York Life.

Others of the disaffected contingent went after the meetings to the office of the Equitable, where it was said at the close of business yesterday that 250 of the men who voted on Monday to change their connections had signed contracts and were already actively engaged in the service of the Equitable.

In addition to the large number of New York Life agents there appeared at the company's offices yesterday a continuous stream of persons who desired to become agents of the company.

Mr. Perkins during the afternoon issued the following statement:

"Our annual statement for 1899, made public several days ago, shows that we did by far the largest business last year of any company in the world. This has naturally caused great jealousy in the executive staff of the Equitable. The Equitable officers seem to have made up their minds that nothing short of a wholesale raid (planned on Sunday and carried out in the night) could check the onward progress of the New York Life. The rumors, however, of yesterday and to-day as to the number of men gone from our company to the Equitable are so absurd as to hardly be worthy of attention. Four or five of our agency men in the city, with whom we have had differences of a natural kind. Incident to changes that occur in every great business on the 1st of January, went over to the Equitable, but the agents working under them have not gone and will not go.

"The officers of the Equitable have been wining and dining our men right and left of late, and offering all sorts of inducements to them. We have not met these offers and we shall not. We presume a stock company like the Equitable can spend its money any way it chooses, but a mutual company like ours, operated for the policyholders' benefit, is, of course, restricted.

"GEORGE W. PERKINS."

Some of the New York Life agents, who were present at the meetings in the company's offices, were disposed to talk over the differences which were apparently back of part of the trouble. One of them said: "The contention, which was over the method of paying agents, had not gone so far as to cause any disruption. They do not like the present arrangement by which commissions are paid in larger lump sums, involving some delay. The present rate of compensation by the New York Life is 45 per cent. of the first year's premiums, while the Equitable now pays 50 per cent. of the first year's premiums, 25 per cent. of the second, and so on, for renewals."

The officers of the Equitable denied yesterday that they had resorted to unfair tactics, as charged by Mr. Perkins, saying, "It is the other side that failed to keep faith with their men."

THE GENERAL AGENT'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ever since I have been a citizen, nay, a resident, of this country I have been a constant reader of your paper, a firm believer in your principles and in your "motto."

I am exceedingly grieved to see an article in this morning's edition headed "Leave the New York Life" and stating that the Manhattan department, with ten agencies, had resigned and gone over to the Equitable Life.

This article is misstating facts and is an injustice to those members of the Manhattan department, and there are not a few who have remained loyal to their company. I know of one agency, the Astor Place branch, that has remained faithful, and I am glad to say that I belong to the same, and I trust that when the clouds have rolled by it will be seen that most of the branches of the Manhattan department, once the proudest of the New York Life, have reconsidered their action and that the loss will be trifling.

ERNEST A. HENLE,
General Agent New York Life Insurance Company.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

Slater's Assailant Released.

Willis Rosser, the medical student who shot Frederick Slater of Rahway, N. J., in Madison Square Garden at the end of the last six-day bicycle race, Dec. 9, was discharged yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, by Magistrate Pool. The hearing in the case was adjourned a number of times because of Slater's condition. He was not in court yesterday, and, as no word was received from him, Magistrate Pool released Rosser.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The wholesale and retail shoe store of John D. Frank was burned last night. Loss, $50,000.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The plant of the Jamestown Gas Company was destroyed by fire to-day, the result of an explosion. The loss is $15,000.

NORWAY, Me., Jan. 9.—The business portion of North Waterford, a small village about twelve miles west of Norway, was destroyed by fire during the night. Loss, $20,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The barns of the South Chicago Railway were destroyed by fire in Hammond, Ind., to-day. Thirty-two cars were also destroyed. The loss, fully covered by insurance, is put at $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The three-story brick dye house of O. J. Meinhart's Sons, in the northeastern section of the city, was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $15,000. An uninsulated electric light wire is supposed to have caused the blaze.

HUDSON, Mass., Jan. 9.—The grinding and cementing department of the Apsley rubber works was badly damaged by fire this morning. The fire started in a grinding machine. A large quantity of naphtha became ignited and carried the flames to all parts of the building. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 9.—Six hundred employes are thrown out of work temporarily as a result of a fire at the Lycoming Rubber Works to-day. The fire started in the cutting room, and before it was extinguished about $10,000 worth of partly prepared goods had been damaged. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock

PULITZER HOME DESTROYED

Narrow Escape of Family of the Proprietor of The World.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH

Companion of Mrs. Pulitzer and the Governess the Victims—Valuable Art Collection Ruined.

The house of Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World, at 10 and 12 East Fifty-fifth Street, was badly damaged by a fire which started at about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. S. S. Morgan Jellett, the companion of Mrs. Pulitzer, and Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, the governess, lost their lives. Mrs. Pulitzer and three children, the only members of the family at home at the time, and seventeen servants, escaped from the burning house with the narrowest sort of margin between them and death. Of the other members of the family, Mr. Pulitzer and his son Joseph, Jr., were at Lakewood, N. J., and Ralph, the eldest son, is at Harvard.

Mr. Pulitzer possessed a large number of valuable paintings and various objects of art, including a number of pieces of Gobelin tapestry of great value. In addition to these, the furniture and a large amount of silver and plate were completely destroyed. So rapid was the progress of the fire after its discovery that Mrs. Pulitzer and the servants had only time to escape, leaving behind them all their belongings. Mrs. Pulitzer got out in her night clothes, her only protection from the cold being a curtain which one of the footmen had hastily grabbed and thrown over her as she was making her way through stifling smoke with the flames directly behind, leading her children, carried by their nurses down the front stairs to the street.

The Pulitzer house has a frontage of fifty feet and is four stories high in front, with basement, and with an additional story and a conservatory in the rear. The basement and first story are of brownstone. The main entrance is reached by a broad flight of stone steps. The large hall, with its winding staircase made an excellent draft for the fire.

ESCAPE OF THE FAMILY.

The fire was discovered by workmen engaged on a new house directly in the rear of the Pulitzer residence, in Fifty-fourth Street. They saw smoke coming out of several of the rear windows. A watchman ran around to Fifty-fifth Street yelling "Fire!" and as soon as he reached Mr. Pulitzer's house pounded on the basement door and cried out at the top of his voice. James Kane, the houseman, was the first to hear the cry, but it was almost instantly taken up by three or four of the women servants, who were already up. Kane ran shouting up the basement stairs and set the electric alarm, which set the bells ringing throughout the house. But as an alarm this was scarcely needed, for as the houseman in his flight reached the main floor those on the upper floors were made aware of the progress of the flames.

Mrs. Pulitzer, who slept in the front room on the second story, awakened with a choking sensation. Smoke had then begun to fill the room. Not stopping to throw anything over her, Mrs. Pulitzer's first thought was for her children, who were sleeping on the third floor. One child was Edith, aged twelve years; another Constance, fourteen, and the baby, Herbert, three years old, who slept with his nurse, Jessie High. Bertha Coulon, maid to the older children, was in an adjoining room.

Mrs. Pulitzer ran to the next story and found the nurses and children up, the girls and their attendants nearly crazed with fear and one of the latter preparing to jump out of the window to the pavement. Mrs. Pulitzer cried to them to run, and led the way to the stairs. At this time the smoke was rolling in volumes through the halls and getting thicker every second. To make matters worse, tongues of flame were shooting down a narrow stairway on the east side of the house from the story above. There was not a second to lose.

Alternately leading and pushing her servants, Mrs. Pulitzer and the little group made their way to the stairs. Constance and Edith were in the arms of one of the maids, who staggered under her load, and they fainted before they reached the second story. All were nearly asphyxiated by the time they reached the street. Only the servants were even partly dressed. As they were passing through the lower hall Kane snatched a curtain from its pole and threw it over Mrs. Pulitzer's shoulders. She was in her bare feet. All quickly sought shelter in the house of Samuel Thorne, at No. 8, next door.

FERVANTS PANIC STRICKEN.

While the members of the household were effecting their escape, one of the workmen in Fifty-fourth Street had run to the fire signal box at Fifty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue and turned in an alarm. The first engine company arrived in about four minutes, and when Chief Binns of Battalion No. 9 put in an appearance he sent in two more alarms. Flames were then shooting through the front windows from the basement to the roof. The interior seemed like a furnace.

While Mrs. Pulitzer and her little party were getting out, eight or ten of the servants who slept on the upper floor were making frantic efforts to escape. Six of the women got out on a rear extension, and four were assisted to the ground by workmen. They had not time to save anything except what they wore. John Connors and Herbert Jacobs, footmen, occupied a room on the fourth floor. They attempted to get down the small stairway on the east side of the house, which led to the main stairway through a passageway and also to the rear of the house. When they opened the door it was only to confront a wall of flame, and so, with what few garments they could catch up, they made their way to the extension and over a similar extension to Mr. Thorne's house, and got to the ground through the rear windows of that residence. They took two of the fear-crazed women with them.

Conflicting stories are told as to just how Miss Montgomery, who was an English woman, and Mrs. Jellett lost their lives. Some of the servants think that they were suffocated in their rooms without having had a chance to get out, but Battalion Chief Binns says that they were seen dressed on the extension, but went back in order to save some of their effects, not realizing their danger. Both were found suffocated after the fire was out. Miss Montgomery's face was scorched. The bodies were taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station and there were identified. Mrs. Jellett leaves a son and daughter in Toronto, the former being connected with the Dominion Bank and prominent in Canadian athletics.

The firemen fought the fire from front and rear and from the roofs of the adjoining houses, Mr. Thorne's on the west and Alexander Maitland's on the east. A line of hose was also run up through the front hall of Mr. Thorne's house. Neither house was damaged by fire, but the loss by water may amount to considerable.

Just how the fire started is not known. The servants think it began in the conservatory, but Chief Binns thinks it started in the hallway on the third floor and from there spread in all directions, and that it was caused by the crossing of electric light wires.

HOUSE A DANGEROUS ONE.

"This is the third fire in Mr. Pulitzer's house in a year and a half," said he. "The other fires were started from the chimneys, but didn't amount to much. I told Mr. Pulitzer that his house was a dangerous one for fires and that if ever a fire got headway his family would have to jump from the windows inside of fifteen minutes after it started should they then be inside and no other means of escape be at hand. His house was built over from two old ones and was really dangerous. He took my advice some months ago and put in a fine fire escape. That big fover-like hall offered the best kind of an opportunity for a fire. The fire to-day was going up through the rear and out in front at the same time. It must have been eight minutes after it was discovered before the alarm was turned in. That gave it great headway. The fire was out at about 10:30."

A telegram was sent to Mr. Pulitzer at his Lakewood residence, where he had been since last Friday. He did not come up when he learned that his family was safe, as his health, according to his valet, was not good enough to stand the journey and the strain. He did not know up to a late hour yesterday afternoon that two of his household were dead. His son Joseph, however, had started for this city before he received news of the fire, and went directly to his father's office, where he learned for the first time that the house had been burned. Mr. Pulitzer sent his valet, Dunningham, up to the city as soon as he received the news.

After the fire was out it was discovered that a pet dog which had belonged to Mr. Pulitzer's daughter, now dead, had lost its life in one of the servants' rooms. It is thought that some of the contents of the house may be saved, as some articles on a hasty examination appeared to be only slightly damaged. The first, second, and third floors are not burned out except in the centre. The fire through the hall made a straight sweep from the first floor to the roof. The upper stories are completely destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $300,000.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Pulitzer and her children went to the Hotel Netherland, and the servants were sent to a boarding house in East Sixtieth Street. Mrs. Pulitzer sent a friend to her servants in the afternoon with word that she would buy needed clothing for them immediately.

VALUABLE ART COLLECTION.

Mr. Pulitzer said yesterday afternoon at Lakewood that he was unable to estimate his loss in books and works of art, because he had bought promiscuously in all parts of the world and had kept no record of prices.

Mr. Pulitzer has always been a lover and collector of beautiful things, and has, as one of his friends said yesterday, "an instinctive sense of what is good work in all kinds of art production." His home was crammed with paintings, bronzes, porcelains, tapestries, and rugs.

Three splendid portraits of Mrs. Pulitzer were destroyed. They were by Carolus Duran, Munkacsy, and Leon Bonnat, respectively. The work by Munkacsy was one of the finest portraits ever executed by the great Hungarian artist, and was painted when he visited this country. A fine portrait of Mr. Pulitzer was by Heinrich von Angeli, the British Court painter.

Mr. Pulitzer is catholic in his appreciation of various schools of art, and his collection included works by old and modern masters. Among the former was a small but fine painting by Franz Hals, while the latter included two paintings by Jean Francois Milkt and some sketches by Bouguereau, together with works of the Barbizon and modern French schools.

The collection of bronzes in the house was a particularly fine one. It consisted mostly of modern French works, including a number of splendid pieces by Barye. There was also a large and elaborate Japanese bronze, representing Buddha seated on a lion, which was brought to this country by James Creelman after the Chino-Japanese war.

Among the most valuable objects burned were four large antique Gobelin tapestries in the reception room. They were purchased by Mr. Pulitzer in Paris several years ago, and were, considering the ever increasing rarity of fine tapestries, almost priceless.

The house itself was beautifully decorated. The dining room was specially elaborate, and when it was finished was regarded as the finest in the city. It was paneled in dark oak, richly carved, nearly up to the ceiling, and above the paneling were some of the most valuable of the pictures in the house. Hung around the central hall were several beautiful antique Oriental rugs.

It is as yet uncertain whether Mrs. Pulitzer's jewels were destroyed. They were kept in a small safe within an escritoire, and may have escaped damage. If they were ruined they will represent a loss of more than the whole amount for which the house and its contents were insured. They included a splendid diamond necklace, bought at the sale of the French Crown jewels, for which Mr. Pulitzer paid $120,000, and Mrs. Pulitzer's famous pearl necklace, valued at $150,000.

The insurance, so far as was learned yesterday, amounted to $130,000 on the building and $120,000 on the contents, including household furniture. It was further reported in the insurance offices that there was a schedule of specific insurance, covering oil paintings and art objects. The insurance on the building was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $100,000; London Assurance, $30,000. On contents, Liverpool and London and Globe, $80,000; Greenwich, $20,000; Commercial Union, $20,000; Lancashire, $20,000.

Boy Burned to Death in a Flat.

Joseph Hoffman, the four-year-old stepson of Michael Donahue, was burned to death yesterday morning in a small fire in the family's flat, at 1,604 First Avenue. The lad was alone when the fire started, his father and mother both having been at work. The only other member of the family, Mrs. Donahue's father, had left the flat a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The boy was suffocated and afterward badly burned about the body and face. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A NEW ELECTRIC ROAD.

Company Incorporates to Build on Long Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Articles of incorporation of the New York and Nassau County Railway Company were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. The company, which is capitalized at $150,000, will operate its road by electricity. Its length will be seven miles, starting at the intersection of Main and Front Streets, in the Village of Hempstead, Nassau County, and running to the intersection of the Jericho Turnpike and the road commonly known as the Hempstead and Jamaica Plank Road, in the Borough of Queens.

The Directors are Daniel Noble, Frederick Bowley, Daniel Callahan, Matthew J. Smith, and William L. Woodill, Long Island City; Patrick J. Mara, Flushing; Joseph Bermel, Middle Village; Joseph Meyerose, Evergreens, and Edward J. McKeever, Brooklyn. The principal office is to be at Long Island City.

71ST REGIMENT ELECTION.

Capt. Hazen Declared to be Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. Linson Major.

Capt. W. L. Hazen of Company B was declared elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment and Capt. W. H. Linson of Company D Major last night at the meeting of the officers of the regiment. At the election held last Friday Capt. Hill put in a protest on the ground that he had not received legal notice, and Col. Bates decided to hold the protest under consideration and refrain from announcing the result until last night, when he said he had decided to overrule the protest and count the ballots. This announcement brought out some vigorous discussion, and Major Smith and Capt. Hill made an appeal from the Colonel's decision.

The result of the ballots for Lieutenant Colonel stood 14 for Hazen and 10 for Smith, and for Major the vote was 17 for Linson and 9 for Wills. The appeal made by Major Smith and Capt. Hill will be forwarded to the Governor through the regular channel.

The board of officers re-elected Major Smith Treasurer of the regiment after a determined effort had been made to defeat him, Surgeon E. T. T. Marsh being nominated by Capt. Bleecker. The vote was: Smith, 16; Marsh, 14.

CARTER CASE UP AGAIN.

Court of Appeals Asked to Reverse Circuit Court's Decision.

The case of ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who is at present under detention at Castle Williams, Governors Island, awaiting execution of a court-martial sentence of five years' imprisonment, came up again yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in the form of a writ of error to an appeal from an order of the Circuit Court dismissing a writ of habeas corpus.

Abram J. Rose, counsel for the prisoner, argued that the Circuit Court had power to review by habeas corpus the sentence of the court-martial, and that if the sentence imposed was in excess of the statutory powers conferred the Court should have discharged the prisoner. He made particular objection to the decision of Judge Lacombe that Carter was amenable to further punishment under the sentence imposed by the court-martial after he had been dismissed from the military service and the order of his dismissal personally served on him.

Mr. Rose urged that the Court should keep the military authorities within the express powers conferred by Congress, because a trial by court-martial not only deprives the accused of the right of trial by jury, but also because from the sentence imposed there is no appeal. He declared that the order of the Circuit Court should be reversed and the prisoner discharged.

District Attorney Burnett made the argument for the defense. Decision was reserved.

Brooklyn Economizing Its Water.

As a result of the continued decrease in the water supply of Brooklyn, Deputy Commissioner Moffett yesterday set Inspectors and plumbers at work cutting off the water from public fountains, water troughs, and other places where water is not actually needed. The storage supply at Ridgewood has reached the danger point, and it is proposed to limit the consumption so as to keep the reserve supply up to the present level. Mr. Moffett sent out a notice to householders yesterday informing them of the gravity of the situation, and requesting that economy be practiced in the use of water. Mr. Moffett announces that he will hereafter require steamboats to take water on the Manhattan side.

This Store Brings

you the world's best qualities, richest designs and most elegantly finished fabrics that are produced for gentlemen's tailoring. We send to every point of the compass for the new, the original and distinctive in cloths that we can mark at modest cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

WIFE ACCUSES HUSBAND.

Jamaica Plain Woman Declares Her Husband Stabbed Her—He Says Wounds Are Self-Inflicted.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Sarah E. Staples of Jamaica Plain was stabbed at her home last night, and her husband, Edward B. Staples, is under arrest charged with inflicting the injury. The trouble in the family occurred before midnight, but several hours elapsed before the police were notified. The woman's condition is critical.

Staples is a member of the firm of Staples & Glover, butchers. The couple, it appears, have been married about eleven years, and each person is about thirty-five years of age. The trouble is believed to have been due to jealousy. Mrs. Staples and her husband make contradictory statements. The woman declares that her husband stabbed her with a butcher knife. Mr. Staples, on the other hand, maintains that the wound wsa self-inflicted.

Mr. Staples says that when he came home at 9 o'clock last night he found his wife in ill-temper. A quarrel arose in the course of which Mrs. Staples threw kerosene on his coat, jumped upon his hat and tore it into bits, and finally threw the kitchen clock at him. The man caught hold of her, he says, to prevent her from doing more mischief. She fought furiously, and succeeded in breaking away. She then grabbed a butcher's knife and stabbed herself.

Mrs. Staples's story agrees with that of her husband concerning the incidents following his return home, but she claims that he grabbed the knife and thrust it into her breast.

The neighbors considered Mrs. Staples a woman possessed of a violent temper, and say that the couple appeared to be jealous of each other. On searching the apartments occupied by the family the police found in a cupboard five revolvers, four of which were loaded.

MURDERS A COLLECTOR.

A Missouri Farm Hand Kills to Prevent Mortgage Foreclosure.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—Wood E. Mitchell, a collector for a furniture company, tried to foreclose a mortgage on some stock on the farm of C. D. French, near Grandview, south of the city, to-day, when Thomas Westlake, a hired hand, emptied the contents of a shotgun into Mitchell's breast, killing him instantly.

Westlake had ordered Mitchell to leave the farm, but the latter refused, when Westlake procured a gun and deliberately fired.

TOBACCO GROWERS' PROTEST.

New England Association Objects to Competition with Puerto Rico.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—The New England Tobacco Growers' Association adopted resolutions protesting against the admission of Puerto Rico as an integral part of the United States as a dangerous precedent, the "sure forerunner of disaster and ruin to the leaf tobacco interests of the country."

It is urged that the island should remain under the military jurisdiction of the United States for at least five years.

BULLET RESTORES HER REASON.

Woman Places Rifle Under Her Chin and Pulls Trigger with Her Toe.

GREENLAWN, L. I., Jan. 9.—Mrs Teressa Nally of New York, wife of John Nally, a truckman, made an attempt at suicide yesterday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. De Mott, in this place. She is suffering from temporary insanity.

Mrs. Nally, who had made several attempts before, was brought here that she might be more carefully watched. She evaded her watchers, and obtained a rifle. This she placed under her chin and struck the trigger with her toe, causing the discharge.

The ball passed through her chin, plowed up through her tongue and through the roof of her mouth, where it appears to have lodged. Some time after the attempt Mrs. Nally became quite rational, and gave an account of the affair to the Coroner who came to take her ante-mortem statement. The shock seems to have restored her reason, but she is in a precarious condition.

DUCK HUNTER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Brooklyn Man Will Lose an Arm as the Result of an Accident.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 9.—Joseph Platt of Brooklyn was badly injured this morning in a shooting accident and will lose one of his arms. Platt, in company with George Gordon, went duck shooting off the beach, and after lying together for some time they decided to separate, in order to have better luck.

Platt rowed Gordon a considerable distance to the west and returned with the boat. After landing he reached for his gun and drew it toward him by the muzzle. He slipped and the gun hammer caught on the seat of the boat, discharging the piece, and the full charge of heavy duck shot entered his left arm at the wrist, tearing the muscles and tendons up to the elbow.

Franklin Thompson of Sing Sing and a companion, who were nearby, hastened to him. Thompson made a tourniquet, bound up Platt's arm, and stopped the flow of blood. Platt was taken to Dr. Brundage's office in a wagon and later to St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn. Platt was at one time a member of the crew of the cruiser New York.

DEWEY GETS A LOVING CUP.

Senator Depew Presents the Token Made of Melted Dimes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The loving cup of silver made from the melted dimes contributed by over 70,000 persons, the majority of whom were children, was presented to Admiral Dewey this morning in the parlors of the Dewey residence. Senator Depew acted as spokesman. He said the cup represented the outpouring of the gratitude of the American people, the men and the women, and particularly the little children, and in this regard it occupied a unique and notable place in the category of tributes. Referring to the fact that the cup was made from metal procured by the melting of each individual dime, Senator Depew remarked that it was perhaps fortunate that Admiral Dewey was not in politics, as the possession of the cup would then be a dangerous thing for him, as it would give a basis for a claim that the Admiral was in favor of a contraction of the currency.

In accepting the tribute Admiral Dewey thanked Senator Depew for his gracious words and said that he was overpowered by this new proof of the gratitude of his countrymen. To him the most pleasant thing about it, and one that would make him cherish it all the more, was the fact that the children of the country were so largely represented in the giving. The gratitude of the little ones, he said, pleased him immensely, and he spoke feelingly of the way they surround him on the street and lisp out their pretty little compliments.

At the conclusion of Admiral Dewey's remarks the health of those who gave and he who received were drunk.

Wants to Tunnel the East River.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received a petition from the New York and Long Island Railway and Terminal Company for permission to tunnel the East River and certain streets in the lower part of Manhattan and in Brooklyn for the purpose of providing rapid transit between this borough and various points on Long Island. The board decided to give a hearing on the application on Jan. 29 at 2 P. M.

WAR ON TRUST COMPANIES

State and National Banks Want Their Privileges Restricted.

Assemblyman Trainor Will Introduce Two Measures, One Providing for a Lawful Money Reserve.

The State and National banks propose to make a vigorous fight against the trust companies. Assemblyman Trainor will introduce in the Assembly to-night two bills to restrict the privileges of the trust companies and place them on something of an equality with the State and National banks.

"The trust companies have many privileges," said Mr. Trainor yesterday, "that are denied others. Only recently we have seen what great damage the failure of such an organization as the Produce Exchange Trust Company can bring about. I shall introduce the measures and push them to passage."

The bills to be introduced are the result of work done by Lawyer Martin Vogel, who has long given attention to financial legislation. It is understood that he has the backing of some of the best bank people in the city.

The first bill to be introduced by Mr. Trainor is entitled "An act to amend Chapter 37, Article IV., of the General Laws, entitled the Banking law," providing that each trust company organized under the general banking laws of this State shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 15 per cent. of the aggregate amount of its deposits if its principal place of business is located in any city of the State having a population of 800,000 and over, and 10 per cent. in other points. The amounts thus to be kept shall be called its lawful money reserve, one-half of which may consist of moneys on deposit subject to call with a banker or trust company in this State having a capital of at least $200,000.

If the lawful money reserve of any trust company shall be less than the amount required, then such trust company shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discount otherwise than by the discounting of bills of exchange payable on sight, or making any dividends or profits until the final amount of its lawful money reserve has been restored. The Superintendent of the Banking Department may notify any trust company where lawful money reserve shall be below the amount required to make such amount good, and if it fails to do so within thirty days such trust company shall be deemed insolvent, and may be proceeded against as an insolvent moneyed institution.

Trainor's second bill to be introduced by Mr. Trainor is simply an amendment to the general tax law, and provides for the addition of the words "trust company or companies" after State and National banks, where taxation of the latter is provided for.

F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the State Banking Department, when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said: "I am not surprised to learn that bills of the character you explain are to be introduced. I expected it. But at the same time I do not care to express any opinion until I have studied the text."

Referring to legislation of the character proposed, Superintendent Kilburn said in a recent report: "The equalization of tax burdens between the two classes of institutions—banks and trust companies—if any is required, and the question whether trust companies should be compelled to carry some legal cash reserve are matters which will eventually adjust themselves or be adjusted as the result of teachings which experience will supply, and it does not follow that a lack of success in this regard would involve their depositors in losses."

Mr. Trainor said he supposed the bills would encounter some opposition. Some of his friends and himself had suffered from the loose legislation surrounding trust companies, and it was time defects were remedied."

President Leo Schlesinger of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, (a State institution,) said yesterday in regard to the proposed measures: "I think it an excellent idea. It will put the trust companies on a par with the banks. At present the trust companies, not having to maintain a reserve, can lend out all the capital and deposits they care to, and this gives them such an advantage that they can afford to pay interest on all deposits, and so attract depositors who might go to the banks. If these companies had to hold reserves their depositors would have protection they do not now enjoy, and which the law compels us to give them, and banks and trust companies would then be on a par."

An officer of a prominent trust company said: "I dislike to criticise the bill without seeing it, but in regard to the proposition to make trust companies hold reserves, let me say that they have hitherto been treated differently from the banks because they do a different business. The bank mainly relies on discounting paper. We do not do that. The bank must hold itself in readiness to pay a depositor all that he has deposited within a moment's notice. We have a right to demand five days' notice. We therefore do not need the same reserve on hand that a bank does."

MINISTER'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

Classis Hears Evidence Against the Rev. J. N. Trompen of Ramseys.

HACKENSACK, Jan. 9.—The Rev. J. N. Trompen of the Ramsey's Christian Reformed Church, did not appear at the special meeting of the Classis of the church held here this afternoon to take up the charges against him. This is the second time he has refused to appear before the Classis, and one of the counts against him was his previous failure.

With reference to the charge of abuse by the Rev. Mr. Trompen and his wife of the little girl, Frances Kridler, who was for a time under their care, sworn statements of the child's father, Charles Kridler, and her uncle, A. J. Kridler, asserting that she had been inhumanly treated, were introduced. The case was not concluded, as it was desired to give the minister another chance to put in a defense. The Classis will meet again at Paterson Jan. 30.

PISTOLS SETTLE A LAWSUIT.

Mississippians Fight in Court and Three Are Dead.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 9.—Oakridge, a little hamlet eighteen miles northeast of this city, was the scene this morning of a pistol fight, in which three of the best-known residents of the county were killed.

Only meagre details of the encounter are obtainable, but it transpires that Dr. James Austin, his son, Otho Austin, and his son-in-law, R. S. Stephenson, had been arrested on an affidavit, sworn to by A. D. Rolland, charging them with whipping one of Rolland's negro tenants.

The trial was set for this morning in Justice Griffin's court at Oakridge. The trial had hardly opened when the shooting began. When the smoke had cleared away Rolland, Stephenson, and Otho Austin were stretched on the floor dead, and Dr. James Austin and a young son of Rolland were seriously wounded.

ROLLAS BUBNESS FOUND GUILTY.

The Eighth Man Convicted of Murdering Joseph Ruskofsky.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 9.—The jury to-night found Rollas Bubness guilty of murder in the first degree in the killing of Joseph Ruskofsky and acquitted his brother, Mathew Bubness. The crime was committed on Sunday night, Sept. 24 last, at William Penn, this county. It was testified that Rollas Bubness struck his victim on the head with a hatchet, inflicting a wound from which he died shortly afterward. Seven others were in November convicted of murder in the first degree for the same crime.

Evidence was presented to the effect that a secret organization, known as the "Propenokos," to which the defendants belonged, plotted to kill Joseph Ruskofsky, who had incurred the enmity of Rollas Bubness and his brother Mathew, two members of the society. Ruskofsky was coaxed from his house into the front yard at night and the crime was then committed. The men are all Lithuanians.

Date of Asa Bird Gardiner's Trial.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Attorney General Davies has requested Mr. Wilcox of Buffalo to name a date when he will commence the taking of testimony in the matter of the charges against Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney of New York County. Mr. Wilcox will probably go on with the case in New York on Jan. 30.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department this morning two casualty reports from Manila. The first embraces the losses incurred during the pursuit of Gen. Tino's command, which effected the release of Lieut. Gillmore and the other American prisoners. It is as follows:

Deaths—Drowned, Rio Agno, Nov. 15, Newton W. Reese, Albert E. Holter, I, Fourth Cavalry; Rio Grande, Nov. 7, Clarence W. Crites, D, Third Cavalry; Rio Pasig, accidentally, Jan. 2, Anton I. Bongo, I, Thirtieth Infantry; Rio Zapote, accidentally, Jan. 1, Eli Lorrimore, A, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Camiling, accidentally, Dec. 29, William C. Bryant, Corporal, G, Twelfth Infantry; typhoid, Dec. 27, George Lehfepd, C, Twenty-second Infantry; Dec. 26, August Gruelherl, M, Nineteenth Infantry; Jan. 3, George M. Dubley, F, Fourteenth Infantry; Jan. 6, Edward I. Derry, E, Sixth Artillery; Jan. 2, Charles Harrison, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Jan. 4, Jefferson M. Stirewalt, E, Eighteenth Infantry; Jan. 3, William Rundy, H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; dysentery, Dec. 26, Jack Whitney, Corporal, E, Sixth Infantry; Jan. 1, Arthur J. Edgerton, L, Thirty-second Infantry; Jan. 2, James Kelly, G, Third Artillery; Jan. 5, John W. McGee, Corporal, G, Fourteenth Infantry; pneumonia, Jan. 1, Theodore Gehring, C, Fourth Infantry; Thomas J. Lyons, D, Third Cavalry; Jan. 4, William Maloney, Corporal, L, Nineteenth Infantry; malaria, Dec. 29, Reuben Weathers, L, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Dec. 30, George Burchall, B, engineers; Jan. 5, Patrick Fallon, H, Twelfth Infantry; Jan. 4, William Snyder, E, Twenty-first Infantry; pernicious malarial fever, Nov. 25, William Dance, K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; chronic diarrhea, Jan. 3, Peter H. Kean, Sergeant, H, Fourth Cavalry; inflammation of bowels, Jan. 1, William Crabtree, D, Thirty-second Infantry; aortic stenosis of heart, Jan. 3, Edward Drown, musician, K, Sixth Infantry.

The second is a list of the casualties sustained in the campaign recently opened in the south, and is as follows:

Killed in Action, near Imus, Jan. 7—Fourth Infantry, Lieut. Ward Cheney; Twenty-eighth Infantry, L, Robert Shuman, Sergeant; Fourth Infantry, C, August Horsley, August Ericson. Near Bacoor, Jan. 2—Twenty-eighth Infantry, C, Michael E. Kane.

Wounded—Engagement near Imus, Jan. 7, Fourth Infantry, C, Stanley Millard, leg, slight; Twenty-eighth Infantry, C, John Corbit, hand, moderate; A, John Barry, arm, moderate; Henry J. Flood, Sergeant, arm, moderate; Eleventh Cavalry, C, Ridgway Griscom, neck, severe; Thirtieth Infantry, F, Charles Cawetzka, both thighs, severe; Fifth Artillery, F, Terrence Money, thigh, moderate; William Protz, chest, severe; action Cabanatuan, Nov. 5, Ernest B. Barjaron, civilian in Lowe's Scouts, chest, severe.

CABINET DISCUSSES HEMP.

Considers Letters on the Question of Opening Philippine Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the subject of the alleged corner in hemp was discussed in connection with the numerous requests which have been received to open a number of ports in the Philippines for the exportation of hemp to the United States.

Secretary Wilson said he had received a large number of letters on the subject, some favoring and others protesting against opening the ports for the purpose stated. It seems to be the settled policy of the Government to open all of the Philippine ports as rapidly as troops can be spared to garrison them.

VIOLENT TALK BY CUBANS.

Gen. Castro Advises Preparations "to Renew the Struggle."

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 9.—Gens. Rabi, Miro, Lara, and Castro were received on their arrival yesterday from Havana with great enthusiasm. More than 5,000 persons met them at the wharf. To-day they attended receptions at the Cuban clubs, and this evening a large crowd gathered in the Plaza to hear speeches detailing the results of the conferences with Gen. Wood.

Gen. Miro criticized the Governor General, but said he had faith in President McKinley.

Gen. Castro, in an incendiary harangue, advised the Cubans to prepare, if necessary, to renew the struggle against a "new and stronger enemy."

Gen. Rabi, on the other hand, said he had confidence in the purpose of the intervening to establish an independent Cuban republic.

All four of the returning delegates, on being interviewed, said that with the appointment of Gen. Wood there was fresh ground for hoping that the independence of Cuba would soon be attained.

The local press to-day, particularly the Cubano Libre, is very violent, advocating a "stiff policy." The Cubano Libre says: "All Cubans are ready to shed the last drop of blood to expel the intruders."

CREDIT FOR THE GOLD PLANK.

Claimed to be Due to the Republican Delegates from the Eastern and Middle States.

Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee recently discovered among the papers of his predecessor, Charles W. Hackett, a statement which throws considerable light on the controversy that has been going on for some time as to the authorship of the financial plank in the Republican National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896. According to this statement, the credit for the adoption of the gold plank belongs to the delegates from the Eastern and Middle States, who, under the leadership of Senators Platt and Lodge, combated the "middle-ground theory" favored by Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanna and insisted upon the inclusion of the word "gold" in the financial plank.

Mr. Hanna was told of the sentiments entertained by the Eastern and Middle States delegates, and he gave the impression that this concession could not be made, because he feared that it would turn away from the party many Southern and Western Republicans, to whom the use of the word "gold" would be offensive.

"Thereupon," says Mr. Hackett's statement, "Senator Platt called a conference of the sound-money States, at which representatives were present from New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, Tennessee, Minnesota, and Illinois. These delegates agreed on taking the fight to the floor of the convention if necessary, and adopted a brief plank embodying their views. This was on Sunday night. It became evident the next day that a majority of the convention would support this action, and it was known that those who were drawing up the platform would include the word 'gold' in the financial plank.

"Mr. Lauterbach, as New York's representative, insisted that the plank should also say distinctly that all obligations of the United States should be paid in gold, and this was also conceded, on the assurance of Senators Platt and Lodge that nothing less would be accepted."

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ANTONIO FERRARO MUST DIE.

Court of Appeals Decides Against the Brooklyn Murderer.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Antonio Ferraro, the Brooklyn barber who slashed and killed Luciano Musacchio, with a razor on Sept. 4, 1898, will have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, the Court of Appeals to-day having affirmed the judgment of conviction. The deed was committed during a drinking brawl.

REV. ALOYSIUS SCHYNS DEAD.

Was the Head of the Alexian Brothers in the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Rev. Aloysius Schyns, aged fifty-eight years, head of the order of the Alexian Brothers in the United States, died this morning of heart disease. He was Provincial Rector of the order. Chicago is situated in what is known as the Third Province, which includes the houses at Oshkosh, Wis.; St. Louis, Mo., and Elizabeth, N. J. Brother Schyns had charge of these.

He was born in Emerich, Belgium. Soon after he became of age he applied for admission to the Order of the Alexian Brothers. In 1867 he was sent to Chicago. In 1892 he went to St. Louis to become local rector, which placed him in charge of the houses at that point, but soon became Provincial Rector, and held the position for six years. His term expired last Fall, but his successor was not nominated, and he was looking forward to being selected again.

You can buy CHEAPER baking powders than

SOLAR

but they are ALUM powders. It is an absolutely Pure Cream of Tartar powder; 8 Cents a Pound Cheaper than other tartar powders, because it is NOT made by a Trust.

SOLAR

"IT RISES EVERYWHERE."

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER,

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the Scientific Supervision of PROF. von FODOR, Director of the Hygienic Institute, Royal University, Buda Pesth.

MILLIONAIRE LOSES SUIT.

Aged Plaintiff Sued for $500,000 for Breach of Promise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Elizabeth Gladstone, aged sixty-three years, was awarded a judgment in the Superior Court against Joseph Boardman, a millionaire, seventy-three years old, for breach of promise of marriage.

She sued for $500,000, but the amount of the judgment is not known.

Elect R. M. Gallaway Director.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad met to-day and elected Robert M. Gallaway, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New York, as Director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justus C. Strawbridge.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:52	Moon rises...2:41

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:52	Gov. Isl'd...8:29	H. Gate....5:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:20	Gov. Isl'd...3:50	H. Gate....5:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	
Grenada, Trinidad	11:00 A. M.	
Hindoo, Hull		
Matanzas, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Miramar, La Plata countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southamp

The Wanamaker Store

Some Stylish Long Wraps

THESE Newmarkets and Ulsters and Raglans reach up to the tip top of style. And they are popular—if you can call the favored elegant thing "popular." But it's time that the last one of them had a wearer, so while the finer ones were $90 to $100—and two-thirds of all we have were in this higher class—they are, to-day, all

Reduced to Fifty Dollars

Women's Imported Capes are also reduced—now $25, $30, $35 and $40, though the prices have run up to $60.

This January storekeeping may not be profitable to us—it isn't except as a help to better storekeeping, but it is immensely profitable to Our Public. Are you getting your share?

A Silk Bargain Crepe Meteor. Know it? Think of the brightest henrietta you ever saw—think then, how pretty it would be if made of silk; think of crepe de chine, and it with an added glint. That's Crepe Meteor.

We sold a thousand yards of the $2.25 grade at $1.25 last week—sold it in a jiffy. To-day a lot of the grade next to that at **$1 a yard.** Colors are—

new blue, new pinks, lavender, gray, purple

and the more staple shades, as well. 24 in. wide. Rotunda.

Taffeta Ribbons All next spring's colorings. Cheap, right in the teeth of such higher prices as were supposed to bite the life out of bargains. All-silk ribbons—we sell only that sort:

2¾ inches wide, 12c a yard.
3⅜ inches wide, 16c a yard.
4⅜ inches wide, 18c a yard.

One expert says they are worth double these prices, but he's too liberal. Say half as much again as we ask. Tenth Street.

Flannelette Wrappers In dots, stripes and figures—all new patterns. Some new schemes in the making and trimming, too, that will be appreciated. A dollar for the cheapest—it is cheap. A quarter more and a half more, up to $2.50.

Flannelette Room or Night Gowns Equally suitable for either purpose. Pretty enough for negligee wear, warm and comfortable as sleeping dresses. All of these are of flannelette, in fancy or neat light stripes. New styles in making and new touches of prettiness here and there in the trimming. $1, $1.50, $1.75, $2,25 and $2.75. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Knit Petticoats Some that are all cotton—they're 18c each. Others, a mixture of cotton and wool—65c. Then there's a large variety of all wool kinds, mostly in solid colors, light and dark shades, with pretty contrasting borders. Those of pure wool yarn are $1, $1.25, $1.75 and so on. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Metal Bedsteads The bedsteads that serve as samples repay us at least part of their cost. So, we let you look at them and choose. But we send you fresh ones, and every-once-in-a-while we clear out the samples and oddlings, at a loss.

Want one—a brass or enameled bedstead at our loss?

Thirty of the enameled iron ones: been $6.25 to $30, but **reduced**—now $4 to $20.
Sixteen Brass Bedsteads, been $25 to $62.50. Now $16.50 to $40.

Almost all the sizes are included—in one lot or the other. Fourth floor.

Dinner Sets We could make money by packing these lots away for three months—for prices at present rate will have climbed much higher by that time. But we are merchants, not speculators—hence—

100-piece English porcelain Dinner Sets, $6.
100-piece sets, in antique shape—$8.50. Soup tureen and 3 platters are included.
101-piece American porcelain sets, including all important pieces, at $10.
101-piece sets of Austrian china; gilt handles—$15.
100-piece French china sets; gilt handles, $20.
100-piece French china sets at $25.

Choice of several decorations in many of the lots—and all are attractive. Basement, Broadway.

The Sale of Housekeeping Linens The sort of linen selling we do regularly, throughout the year, necessitates buying in considerable quantities. 2,000 pieces of a single quality, for instance. That's a purchase we tell of to-day. It's a lot of Flemish linen—fine, soft, satiny Courtrai flax. All of it is in our own exclusive designs. It was priced moderately. Then came this sale, and with it reduced prices. Like these:

Table Cloths, 8 sizes, from 2 yards square to 2½ by 4 yards, at $2.75 to $7.75; formerly $3.75 to $9.50.
Table Linen, 72 in. wide, at $1.25 yard, instead of $1.75.
Napkins, 22 in., at $3 doz., instead of $4; 26 in. at $4.25 instead of $5.50.
And a lot of plain Flemish linen for underwear, yard wide, at 40c to $1.50 a yard. Fourth avenue.

Mattresses and Pillows There are being combinations proposed to advance the prices of mattresses. But what of it? We make our own—and just now offer these very special values—the mattresses are to weigh 40 pounds and will be made in one or two parts as you wish—

$20 Mattresses at $16.80; all gray horse hair.
$12.80 Mattresses at $10.40; all hair.
$9.80 Mattresses at $8; mixed hair.
$7.50 Mattresses at $5.60; of short hair.
Pillows, filled with live goose feathers, blue or fancy ticking—$1.25 each.
Bolsters, $2.50.
Woven-wire Springs, the $4 kind at $3—for single or double bedsteads. Fourth floor, Ninth street.

Household Needfuls Wonderfully Cheap In the list below are many needed-every-day articles. Cut it out. Note your wants—note the savings. Worthy of a special visit. A good investment to buy for future use.

Mascot Laundry Soap, box 100 cakes, $2.
Whisk Brooms, 9c.; worth double.
Fancy Feather Dusters, 20c.; were 35c, 45c.
Step Ladders, 5 ft. high; hard wood; with bucket rest, 50c.
Tea and Coffee Canisters, 10c; were 20c.
Ironing Boards, on stand, 5 ft. long, 65c.
Scrubbing Brushes, 5c and 10c.
Can Openers, 10c; were 20c.
Combination Tables, $3.25; with bin for flour, pastry board and drawer.
Toilet Paper Holders, 50c; were $1.
Floor Brooms, 38c, 45c, 63c; half prices.
Clothes Props, 5c
Egg Pouchers, 10c
Graters, 10c; were 20c
Dust Brushes, 20c
Pastry Boards, 10c
Candle Sticks, 5c
Cake Cutters, 8c
Chamois Skins, 8c
Basement.

Women's Muslin Underwear
MORE SELLING SPACE

It has been the history of the business here—your appreciation runs even ahead of our preparations. Now the second floor store is too small to hold the special lots of undergarments and you who come for them.

More room to-day—for we divide these special lots and you can find any of them in the new big section on Fifth floor. All for you, none for stores—only 3 of some items allowed to a buyer.

Cambric Corset Covers at 8c.
Drawers at 10c, 15c and 18c.
Night Gowns at 38c, 50c and $1.
Petticoats at 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c.
Eiderdown Sacques, all seams felled, 50c.
Seersucker Petticoats at 50c.

Following is a word of the second floor lots—

Gowns

38c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and insertion; lawn ruffle on neck and sleeves. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; yoke of plaits and embroidery insertion; ruffle on neck and sleeves.
75c—Fine muslin; yoke of clusters of plaits and rows of embroidery insertion on neck and sleeves; ribbon at neck.
85c—Muslin; clusters of plaits at neck; large collar and sleeves trimmed with neat embroidery; ribbon at neck.
$1—Cambric; yoke of clusters of plaits and torchon insertion; ruffle around yoke, on neck and sleeves, also trimmed with lace.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
15c—Muslin or cambric; deep hem and cluster of plaits. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; plaits above.
50c—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of cambric with one row of torchon insertion and neat edge.
65c—Muslin; double ruffle of lawn, hemstitched; wide hems.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; small cambric ruffle; fine plaits above. Not more than 3 to a buyer.
50c—Muslin; deep ruffle; hem and fine plaits above.
65c—Muslin; deep ruffle of lawn edged with neat embroidery and plaits.
75c—Muslin; deep umbrella ruffle of cambric; hem and one row of hemstitching.
90c—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn with deep ruffle of embroidery.
$1—Fine muslin; deep ruffle of lawn with wide hem and 3 plaits; hemstitched.

Chemises

18c—Muslin; round neck and armholes finished with cambric ruffles. 3 to a buyer.
25c—Muslin; neck and armholes corded; open front.
35c—Muslin; square neck with neat embroidery insertion and cambric ruffle.
50c—Muslin; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and armholes trimmed with neat embroidery.
65c—Cambric; square neck trimmed with torchon insertion and lace edge.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

BELIEVE MORRISON INSANE

Mount Vernon Authorities Will Have Wife Slayer Examined.

Further Developments Show More Flaws in the Dream Story Built Up by the Man.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 9.—The dream story built up by Prof. Morrison to account for his shooting his second wife during the night of Dec. 28, at their home, 235 South Tenth Avenue, on the strength of which Coroner Banning exonerated him from all blame, has under two days of searching inquiry completely disintegrated. The development of the fact that Morrison had two wives, one of whom died by his hand, served to turn public opinion against him, and under the white light of publicity the story of somnambulism has resolved itself to-day, according to the District Attorney and Police Department, into either the act of a lunatic or deliberate murder.

The latest developments of the case tend to the establishment of the fact that Morrison is insane, and has been so for years. Chief of Police Foley, who has brought the whole force of his department to bear on the case for several days, said many incidents in Morrison's life would tend to show this. It has been learned that more than a year ago Morrison brought his pistol into use during one of his so-called dreams.

Elias Reymon, the eleven-year-old son of Seth Reymon, a jeweler of this city, was visiting the Morrisons at their home on that occasion, and slept in the house in a bed with Morrison. Young Reymon says he was awakened by a pistol shot. Morrison, who was out of bed flourishing a pistol, a bullet from which had buried itself in the ceiling, said he had been dreaming of burglars. The police have ascertained that at no time has the man ever had any actual experience with burglars, so that his extraordinary fear of them is put down to the hallucinations of a disordered brain.

A story came this morning from the Rich Avenue house, where Morrison is stopping with relatives, closely guarded by police, that the man had another bad attack of somnambulism last night, during which he again fought off imaginary burglars. The police do not attach too much importance to this, however, as they say Morrison, if in his right mind, might easily simulate these attacks now for a purpose.

Investigation has disclosed more flaws in Morrison's original story of the shooting of his wife. He originally told the Coroner he was lying in bed when he had the so-called death dream, and that he fired a shot at imaginary burglars. His wife was standing in line of fire and received the bullet. Dr. I. W. Ferris has said, however, that it would have been a physical impossibility for the bullet to have taken the course it did in Mrs. Morrison's body had she been standing up and he lying down, as both Morrison and his wife said was the case.

It was learned to-day that at the time Mrs. Morrison told Dr. Ferris that her husband spoke the truth she thought she had been simply shot through the arm, not knowing that the bullet had after passing through the arm entered the body and inflicted a fatal wound.

Morrison, at the Coroner's inquest, further stated that on the night of the shooting the family had retired at 8 o'clock, about two hours before the shot was fired. Samuel Reymon, eighteen years old, a brother of Elias Reymon, before spoken of as Morrison's friend, said to-day he called on the Morrison family with his brother about 7 o'clock on the night of the shooting and staid until 8 o'clock. The family had not had supper when he and his brother left.

Morrison, furthermore, has declared his relations with his wife had been ideal, and that they never quarreled. It has been learned, however, that on the evening of the shooting the couple quarreled about two pet dogs belonging in the family.

District Attorney Andrews of Westchester County this afternoon finished his examination into the case, and a definite move, it is expected, will be made to-morrow morning. Chief Foley said Morrison will be examined as to his sanity in any event, and Mr. Andrews will probably apply to the Supreme Court for a writ. This will act virtually as an order of arrest. Two physicians will be ordered to examine him, and should they find him insane he will be sent to an asylum. Should he be declared sane, however, it is said Mrs. Ellenberger, sister of the dead woman, still stands ready to for a warrant for his arrest on a charge of murder.

Another Alleged Bigamy Case.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Another case of plural wives has come to light in this city by a suit brought by Mrs. Bessie D. Miller against Charles J. Miller and Adam J. Pfister. Her complaint is that in August, 1897, the defendant, Miller, intending to deprive her, who is one of his wives, of any interest in certain property in this city compelled her to execute a dead of conveyance of the property to the defendant, Pfister. She now repudicates the conveyance, and declares Adam J. Pfister is a fictitious person, and that the real name of the defendant, Charles J. Miller, is Charles J. Pfister.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Board of Managers Elected and Annual Reports Read.

The annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society was held last evening in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton presided. The report of the Executive Committee, which was read by Prof. Henry F. Osborn, stated that the society now consists of 19 founders, 7 associate founders, 37 patrons, 83 life members, and 500 annual members. It was announced that during last year the committee had succeeded in obtaining $49,769 for the new Zoological Park, making a total sum obtained of $160,779.61.

The report declared that the city, by cutting the society's appropriation for 1900, had not maintained its agreement. The appropriation was cut down to $40,000, which is only $10,000 more than was allowed for half of 1899.

The following were elected members of the Board of Managers of the class of 1903: Ex-Gov. Morton, Andrew Carnegie, Morris K. Jesup, John L. Cadwalader, Philip Schuyler, John S. Barnes, Madison Grant, William White Niles, Samuel Thorne, H. A. C. Taylor, William D. Sloane, and Hugh J. Chisholm.

CUSTOM HOUSE VALUATION.

To Stand Unless Government Ownership Is Proved, Mr. Feltner Says.

The assessed valuation of $2,400,000 placed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments upon the Custom House will stand, President Feltner said yesterday, unless it can be proved that the property belongs to the United States Government.

"It doesn't make any difference in whom the title is vested," Mr. Feltner said, "for we have ample evidence that there has been a sale. The mere fact that there is no deed of record is no proof that the property has not been sold. We construe the law authorizing the sale to be evidence, when taken in conjunction with the acceptance of the National City Bank's bid, that the property has passed from the hands of the Government. At any rate, the valuation will stand, and, unless the courts prevent, the property will pay the tax. I have heard that the title is in a title insurance company, and that it will remain there until such time as the bank is ready to assume it. We are not particularly anxious to force the National City Bank to pay the tax. We don't care from whom it comes, but it will be levied unless it is proved that the Government still owns the property. So far as Mr. Stillman's statement, that we were actuated to levy this assessment by political motives, is concerned, there is no foundation for such a remark. Of course, if the case is taken into court, we will resist all efforts to vacate the assessment."

Gerard House Changes Hands.

The Gerard House, on West Forty-fourth Street, changed hands last night, when Hamblen & Hamblen took possession. Mrs. Gerard, who has managed the house for years, will retire from business, except that she will give her attention to the Hotel Glenada, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., during the Summer months. Joseph P. and Arthur J. Hamblen, the new proprietors of the Gerard, recently disposed of the Hotel Washington, in Jersey City, but still control the Hotel Devonshire, at Asbury Park. There will be few changes in the personnel of the Gerard House for the present.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Representatives of Fifty Lines at a Meeting Agree on Action to Maintain Rates.

As a result of a conference under the auspices of the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday, held in the Equitable Building, representatives of fifty railroads of the country pledged themselves to live up to the inter-State commerce law, to observe all legal measures in the conduct of their traffic, and to make no secret rate, but to adhere to the regular published tariffs. All told, there were some seventy-five executive officials of the fifty roads present at the meeting, and it was said that they represented all the roads west of Chicago, St. Paul, and St. Louis—more than half the railway mileage of the United States.

Among the officials present were Chairman Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; President Ripley and Vice President Morton of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and President Hughett of the Chicago and Northwestern. President Jeffrey of the Denver and Rio Grande presided at the meeting, and Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was present, to aid in the work of establishing the business of the roads on a better and more harmonious basis.

Yesterday's meeting was one of a series of meetings which had been arranged for, the next of which is to be held on the first Wednesday in March, when it is hoped that matters will be further progressed toward a final and permanent settlement, so that rate cutting may be entirely abolished.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Mr. Ryan Makes Public His Letter Offering $300 Per Share for Seaboard and Roanoke Stock.

Mr. Ryan, when asked regarding the offer made by his attorney, Mr. Page, in Richmond, yesterday, referred to in The Morning Sun, of $300 per share for Seaboard and Roanoke stock, answered that the shortest cut was to give the original letter, which is as follows:

New York, Jan. 6, 1900.

W. H. Page, Jr., Esq., New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In answer to the offer of John Skelton Williams, Esq., President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, contained in a letter addressed to me, dated at Baltimore, Jan. 3, 1900, of two hundred dollars ($200) per share for the Seaboard and Roanoke stock owned by me, I beg to say that you are authorized on my behalf to purchase at any time and place at three hundred dollars ($300) per share any amount of the Seaboard and Roanoke stock, either common or preferred, which, together with my present holdings, will secure to me the control of the Seaboard Air Line system; provided only that there shall be restored to the treasury of that company the securities stated to have been in the treasury of that company in the sworn statement to the Corporation Commissioners of North Carolina July 1, 1898, viz.:

$742,200 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad stock.
$5,001 Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Company.
$536,700 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway common stock.
$250,000 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company preferred stock.
$300 Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company stock.
$3,000 Carolina Southern Railway Company stock.
$24,975 Seaboard Air Line Belt Railroad stock.
$6,200 Southeastern and Atlantic Railroad Company stock.
$50,000 Roanoke and Tar River Railroad Company stock.
$1,400 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company dividend obligation.
$187,600 Old Dominion Steamship Company stock.
$152,500 Baltimore Steam Packet Company stock.
$390,000 Carolina Central Railroad bonds.
$1,400 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad bonds.
$45,000 Carolina Central Railroad (Shelby Division) bonds.
$800,000 Seaboard Air Line Belt Railroad bonds.

—and that there shall be restored to the treasury of the Raleigh and Gaston Company the securities stated to have been in the treasury of that company in the sworn statement to the Corporation Commissioners of North Carolina July 1, 1898, viz.:

$182,800 Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company stock.
$772,200 Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company stock.
$192,700 Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company stock.
$100 Louisberg Railroad stock.
$5,001 Cincinnati, Nashville and Louisville Railroad stock.
$537,900 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway common stock.
$250,000 Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway preferred stock.
$8,000 Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway stock.
$150,000 Durham and Northern Railway stock.
$3,000 Carolina Southern Railway stock.
$24,980 Seaboard Air Line Belt Railway stock.
$474,641.08 Carolina Central Railroad Company second mortgage bonds.
$100,000 first mortgage (Shelby Division) Carolina Central bonds.

This offer assumes, of course, that the financial condition of these companies as to assets and obligations has not been materially changed since these official reports were made to the Corporation Commissioners on July 1, 1898.

The securities of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, Mr. Williams on the 26th day of October, 1899, personally informed me at my office, were still in the treasury of that company, except that from considerations of expediency Mr. Williams had placed them in the vaults of the Richmond Safe Deposit Company, in the City of Richmond, Va., of which I believe he is President, and that the Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company had received the certificate of deposit of the trust company for these securities. I assume this to be the fact, although I observe from the sworn reports, a certified copy of which I have since received, made by the Vice President and Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to the Corporation Commissioners of North Carolina on the 12th of September, 1899, all of these securities had theretofore been sold. Very respectfully, THOMAS F. RYAN.

"Have you anything to add to this letter?" Mr. Ryan was asked.

"You will observe that the par value of the securities belonging to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, enumerated in my letter, amounts to about $5,700,000. They are worth $7,500,000, and would bring that sum at auction to-morrow.

"I object as the owner of one-fifth of the Seaboard and Roanoke stock to the dissipation of the assets of these two corporations, no matter by whom, or to the dilution of them by tying to the Seaboard Air Line system the Florida Central and Peninsular and the Georgia and Alabama Railroad, of both of which Mr. Williams is President. I think I have a right to call to account the President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company as my trustee."

"Have you any interest in the Southern Railway Company, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia, or any other railroad in the South?"

"The only interest that I have directly or indirectly in any railroad south of the Potomac River, other than the Seaboard Air Line, is less than $400,000 of the mortgage bonds of the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad."

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

The Fitchburg Commissioners Charge that Agreement Made with the New York Central Is Illegal.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The State Commissioners for the Fitchburg Railroad, stock of which aggregating $5,000,000 is held by the Commonwealth, filed their annual report at the State House to-day. The document assumes unusual importance, as it accuses the New York Central and Boston and Albany Railroads of entering into an agreement to divert traffic from the Fitchburg. It is intimated that the arrangement is illegal, and the Legislature is asked to take steps to protect the Fitchburg Road.

After reviewing the work of the road during the year, which was exceedingly large, and also the improvements made, showing that the road last year carried 67 per cent. of all the merchandise exported over the ocean from Boston, the report, continuing, says: "It has developed that for many years a contract or agreement has been in force between the New York Central Railroad and the Boston and Albany Railroad, the effect of which has been to divert the volume of passenger and merchandise traffic which ordinarily would follow the route of the Fitchburg Railroad to the Boston and Albany Railroad.

"The natural result of this arrangement, which is by competent authorities held to be illegal, and is certainly opposed to public policy, has been to depreciate the value of the investment of the State in the Fitchburg Road.

"During the session of the present General Court the Legislature will be called upon to act upon a proposal to lease the Boston and Albany Road to the New York Central for a long term. It is not to be supposed that such a lease will be given legislative sanction until the best interests of the State in the Fitchburg Road are protected in the most ample and extensive manner. We believe it to be our present duty to direct attention to this subject, as it will be in future to exert ourselves in the same direction in the discharge of the grave responsibilities imposed upon us as the representatives of the Commonwealth upon the Board of Directors of the Fitchburg Railroad.

"The settlement of this question will permanently affect the value of the Fitchburg Railroad, and will determine the extent to which the road may serve the purposes for which the original great expenditure by the State was made."

Erie Railroad Promotions.

Additional changes in the operating staff of the Erie Railroad Company, which are to be regarded as promotions, were announced yesterday as follows: W. H. Barrett, Superintendent of the Delaware Division, in place of C. A. Thompson; C. S. Goldsborough, Superintendent of the Rochester Division, in place of W. H. Barrett; G. A. Thompson, Superintendent of Transportation of the Erie Division, with office at Jersey City.

Susquehanna's General Manager.

An executive order of President E. B. Thomas appoints C. R. Fitch General Manager of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, with offices at 21 Cortlandt Street, this city.

FUNDS FOR HOSPITAL WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Saturday and Sunday Association.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday in the United Charities Building. The old Board of Trustees was re-elected, with the addition of James Speyer and Henry Maillard, Jr. J. A. Stursberg was added to the Auditing Committee. D. O. Mills, John Claflin, William E. Dodge, and D. Willis James were added by unanimous election to the membership at large of the association.

There being two vacancies on the Distributing Committee, one by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the other by the election of Morris K. Jesup to the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, by reason of which he changes from a regular member to one ex officio, D. O. Mills and John Claflin were chosen to these positions.

Much interest was manifested in the report of Mrs. James Speyer, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary. This auxiliary has set its heart on raising $10,000 in contributions from women this year, and the prospect is that with the efforts the women of the auxiliary are determined to put forth, this mark will be achieved. Last year the Woman's Fund was a little over $6,000, and already nearly $8,000 has come to hand this year. F. F. Cook, the general agent of the association, reported upon the collection at large now in progress, and predicted confidently that it would be the largest in the history of the association.

Mrs. Speyer reports the following additional contributions to the Woman's Fund:

Mrs. Vanderbilt	$500	Mrs. William Bryce	20
Mrs. Anson W. Hard	50	Mrs. C. P. Hoffman.	20
Mr. H. Whitehouse.	50	Mrs. H. L. Thornell	15
Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore	50	Mrs. R. Waller, Jr.	15
Mrs. I. Wormser	25	Miss Fannie Dudley	15
Mrs. W. M. Kingsland	25	Miss Laura F. Dudley	10
Mrs. Emlen N. Lawrence	25	Mrs. E. C. Cowdin..	10
Mrs. Charles T. Olmstead	25	Mrs. R. P. Lincoln.	10
Mrs. E. Asell	25	Mrs. Butler Duncan.	10
Mrs. E. C. Gregory.	25	Mrs. Charles Dudgin	10
Mrs. Murry Gugenheim	25	Mrs. Arthur Bissell.	10
Mrs. George Crocker	25	Mrs. Daniel D. Lord	10
Mrs. G. Winthrop.	25	Mrs. C. F. Ryan...	10
Mrs. F. Cromwell..	25	Mrs. W. H. Harris.	10
Mrs. W. R. Otis....	25	Mrs. A. M. Dodge...	10
Mrs. Mtailda B. Seligman	25	Mrs. F. Delafield...	10
Mrs. J. A. Geisenhainer	20	Mrs. Samuel A. Fisk	10
Mrs. Robert Olyphant	20	Mrs. E. Winslow...	10
Mrs. H. Neustadter	20	Mrs. J. A. Moore...	10
Mrs. Morris Leach..	20	Mrs. S. M. Schafer.	10
Mrs. G. P. Williams	20	Mrs. Isaac Stern....	10
		Mrs. N. Chandler...	10
		Mrs. Rebecca King..	10
		Mrs. J. R. Kugelman	10
		Mrs. A. B. Bloomingdale	10

MAY SETTLE SCHOOL MUDDLE.

Controller Coler Has Sent a Bill to Albany to Clear Salary Tangle.

Controller Coler has prepared and sent to Albany a bill which he thinks will have the effect of settling the present salary muddle in the Department of Education. This bill has been accepted by Senator Grady, who will submit it as a substitute for the bill he introduced on the opening day of the legislative session. It will, if adopted, amend Section 1,065 of the charter, so as to give the Board of Estimate the right to make transfers of the unexpended balances in both the general and special school funds, which at present it has not power to do.

Mr. Coler will probably go to Albany to-day for the purpose of urging the passage of the bill. The accountants who are busy on the pay rolls of the Manhattan and Bronx School Board are working night and day, and the Controller is confident that he will be able to pay the teachers off on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

MAYOR VETOES RESOLUTIONS.

Brooklyn Not to Have a $125,000 Filtering Plant.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Municipal Assembly his veto of the resolution changing the name of Mall Street to Van Cott Place and of the resolution appropriating $125,000 for a filtering plant in Brooklyn.

The Mayor has signed the resolution authorizing a bond issue of $305,000 to pay for work done on the Speedway. It took the Assembly nearly two years to pass the resolution, and in the meantime the contractor, James D. Leary received nearly $25,000 in interest on the deferred payment.

Municipal Assembly Work.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly held brief sessions yesterday, but in neither was much business accomplished. Alderman Velton offered a resolution providing for the taxing of all slot machines exposed for public use at the rate of $5 a year for each machine. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law. In the Council a resolution providing for the laying of a forty-eight-inch water main in Brooklyn was referred to the Committee on Water Supply.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SUPPLY.

Court Decision May Prevent the Use of Long Island Sources.

A decision which is viewed as meaning that Brooklyn may have to abandon its plan of extending its water supply system on Long Island and look elsewhere for the additional water that is needed was rendered yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department. The decision affirms the judgment of the Special Term, awarding damages to Benjamin F. Forbell in his action against the City of New York for damages to his land near the Spring Creek pumping station on account of the draining off of the underground water supply by the pumps of the city's water works.

Justice W. M. Smith, before whom the case was tried, decided that the city had no right to take this water, and that Forbell, who is a farmer, was entitled to damages. An appeal will be taken from the decision by the Appellate Division affirming that of Justice Smith to the Court of Appeals.

The decision is of great importance, as there are many similar cases pending against the city, and already the amount of damages claimed mounts up into the millions.

Silk Manufacturer Killed by Fall.

Louis R. Gascou, seventy-six years old, a manufacturer of silk cloth used in flour mills, died in New York Hospital yesterday afternoon from a fracture of the base of the skull. Mr. Gascou lived since last Saturday at 322 West Seventeenth Street. Yesterday, while ascending the stairs leading to his apartment, he made a misstep and fell to the bottom. He died soon after being taken to the hospital.

Employes of Koch & Co. Dance.

The H. C. F. Koch & Co.'s Employes' Mutual Benefit Association held its eighth annual entertainment and reception at the Lexington Opera House last night. It was a success, both financially and socially. About 200 couples participated in the grand march.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE GERRY SOCIETY WINS

Court of Appeals Finds Against State Board of Charities.

THREE JUDGES DISSENT

The Prevailing Opinion Holds that the Society Is Not a Charitable Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that the Gerry Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of New York City is not a charitable institution within the meaning of the Constitution, and that it does not come within the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities. This is the end of a long controversy between Elbridge T. Gerry, the head of the society, and the State Board of Charities. The decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered by a vote of 4 to 3. Those who voted to sustain the society in its contention that it is not under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities were Chief Judge Barker and Judges Bartlett, Gray, and O'Brien, and those who believed that it should come under the jurisdiction of that board are Judges Morton, Varm, and Haight. Judge O'Brien wrote the prevailing opinion, and Judge Morton the dissenting opinion.

The line of argument on which Judge O'Brien based the prevailing opinion was that, while the society was to a certain extent engaged in a work of charity, such charity as it dispensed and such care and supervision as it exercised through its agents over the children coming under its control was purely and wholly in the nature of a private work, and the corporation was in no way supported or aided by State funds.

It was clear, said Judge O'Brien, that it was not intended that the State Board of Charities should have the power of control and supervision, because the society was one of those which the Legislature made subject to visitation by the Supreme Court under Chapter 368, Laws of 1896, and that this power had been exercised.

The dissenting opinion contends that, notwithstanding the arguments advanced by counsel for the society that it is neither charitable nor eleemosynary in character, the acts of the society in procuring legislation granting it special powers and the attempt to secure an exemption from taxation tended to fix in the minds of the people and legislators the fact that it must be either charitable or correctional and reformatory. The very fact, says the opinion, that the society was exempted from taxation under the provisions of Chapter 553 of the laws of 1896 makes it evident that the State Board should exercise the powers of supervision and visitation, because the society was then classified with other charitable or benevolent associations.

The decision of the Court is: "Orders of Appellate Division and of the Special Term reversed and the motion for a mandamus denied, with costs to the defendant in all courts."

The State Board of Charities sought jurisdiction over this society under the revised legislation, which says the Legislature shall provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect "all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, of reformatory character," under Section 10 of the Revised Charities act.

The Gerry society originally procured a mandamus restraining the Board of Charities from exercising its functions, but this decision of the lower court was reversed by the Appellate Division in a unanimous decision, the opinion being written by Justice Barrett.

The society contended that it is not "a charitable or eleemosynary institution" within the meaning of legislation or the charities law.

Commodore Gerry was informed of the decision of the Court of Appeals while attending the twenty-fifth annual meeting of his society. He was warmly congratulated upon the victory, but he refused to make any comment upon it, even to his brother Directors of the society, until he had seen the text of the decision, and immediately telegraphed to Albany to have a copy forwarded to him. He said afterward at his home that even when it came he thought it very unlikely that he would say anything about it, but would prefer to let it stand for itself. He said he hoped that those who had criticised him so harshly in regard to the controversy would find something in it to cause them a twinge of remorse.

William Rhinelander Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, said that he was surprised at the decision, but would not say anything about it until he had read it to-day.

Superintendent E. Fellows Jenkins of the Gerry society said: "We are ready now, as we have always been, to extend the right hand of fellowship to the State Board of Charities and to help it all we can with information and in other ways. We have nothing laid up against it because we have won. The society turns its first quarter century to-day, and it is quite a send-off to its twenty-fifth anniversary to have it win its case in the Court of Appeals."

FOR CHEAP GAS IN BROOKLYN.

Report that Senator Coffey Will Introduce a Bill.

Democratic circles in Brooklyn were much interested yesterday in a report that Senator Michael J. Coffey, whose relations with Willoughby Street just now are badly strained, will act with Tammany in introducing a bill in the Legislature calling for a reduction of the price of gas in Brooklyn. The bill introduced by Senator Grady calling for municipal ownership and a price of 75 cents will, it is said, be followed by one calling for seventy-five-cent gas in Brooklyn. Senator Coffey, according to report, will introduce this measure in the Senate and Assemblyman Cain, his lieutenant in the Ninth District, will introduce it in the Assembly.

Heretofore all the bills calling for a reduction in the price of gas have skipped Brooklyn. It is claimed that the reason for this is that certain members of the Brooklyn Democratic organization are deeply interested in one of the local companies and have used their influence to prevent the introduction of gas bills affecting that borough.

None of the local Democratic leaders would discuss the report that Senator Coffey intended to introduce such a bill. A close friend of Mr. Coffey's said last night that he knew nothing of any such move on the part of the Senator.

YACHT CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS.

New Up-Town Home Assured for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian.

The annual meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Sherry's last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore—Percy Chubb, cutter Vigilant; Vice Commodore—Colgate Hoyt, steamer Tide; Rear Commodore—Henry C. Eno, schooner Latona; Secretary—Allen E. Whitman; Treasurer—Frank S. Hastings; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D.; Fleet Chaplain—W. Montague Geer, D. D.; Race Committee—Walter C. Kerr, C. W. Wetmore, Charles A. Sherman, Clinton H. Crane, and Johnston De Forest; Committee on Lectures and Entertainments—Allen E. Whitman, Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Elijah Woodward; Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, and H. M. Crane; Law Committee—Wilmot T. Cox, Alfred Ely, and W. Kintzing Post; Trustees—Herbert L. Satterlee, Frank S. Hastings, Walter T. Owen, and W. Kintzing Post.

The club has been contemplating building a house in the up-town district, and a committee has been collecting subscriptions for that purpose for some time. Up to last night $75,000 had been subscribed, which makes the building a certainty.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Advisory Board and Commerce Commission to Report Together.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he was desirous that the report of the Canal Advisory Board and the commission to investigate the causes in the decline of commerce in this State should be submitted to the Legislature simultaneously because they both treated in the main of analogous subjects.

He said that the investigation of these commissions would show that the State will have to adapt itself to changed commercial conditions. New York, he said, must not be content to exist by her own size, or she will find dangerous rivals who will cut in on her commercial supremacy.

FURS! FURS!

COATS, CAPES, MUFFS, SCARFS.

Sealskin, Persian Lamb, Mink, Otter, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Fox, Ermine, Chinchilla, etc.

Sealskin Caps and Gloves.

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS.

Large assortment, all sizes and styles, at lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

Sleigh Robes.

Bear, Otter, Beaver, Mink and Sable.

Esquimau Dog, $25; Japan Goat, $30.

A good Black Goat, handsomely lined, $10 to $15.

COACHMEN'S OUTFITS. LARGEST ASSORTMENT.

C. C. SH

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON THE PHILIPPINES

Impassioned Plea for the Retention of the Islands.

VALUE OF NEW POSSESSIONS

Anti-Imperialists Charged with Prolonging the War.

Character of the People and the Constitutional Right to Govern Them Discussed—Mr. Hoar Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Beveridge, the junior Senator from Indiana, to-day spoke at length upon the Philippine resolution which he introduced last week. The announcement that he would deliver an address embodying his observations in the Philippines attracted an unusually large number of auditors to the galleries. On the floor of the Senate every member in the city was in his seat, and scores of Representatives came over from the House.

The occasion was inspiring, and Mr. Beveridge rose to it brilliantly. His oration—for properly it was an oration—was interesting. It was replete with striking sentences and well-arranged information. Spoken with all the earnestness, vigor, and eloquence of a fine orator, enthusiastic in his subject, who rose at times to his subject with the power of passionate dramatic utterance, the speech created a profound impression upon all who heard it.

Mr. Beveridge is scholarly and refined in appearance, with a striking face and figure. Throughout his speech he was easy and natural, and entirely free from mannerisms.

He spoke rapidly and with great earnestness. When he declared with solemnity to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands, and the flood of years can never wash that stain away," there was a deep, although suppressed sensation among his auditors.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) replied briefly to Mr. Beveridge. Although he did not enter fully into the merits of the question under discussion, he did not feel that some of the Indiana Senator's statements ought to go to the country unchallenged. He declared that not the American opposition to the war but the President's proclamation to the Filipinos was responsible for the hostilities. He ridiculed Mr. Beveridge's statement that the Filipinos were incapable of self-government, and quoted Gen. Otis's reports to show that they were.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

After discussing at some length the value of the islands from a commercial as well as a strategic standpoint, Mr. Beveridge said of the Filipinos and Aguinaldo:

"It will be hard for Americans who have not studied them to understand the people. They are a barbarous race, modified by three centuries of contact with a decadent race. The Filipino is the South Sea Malay, put through a process of 300 years of superstition in religion, dishonesty in dealing, disorder in habits of industry and cruelty, caprice and corruption in government. It is barely possible that 1,000 men in all the archipelago are capable of self-government in the Anglo-Saxon sense. My own belief is that there are not 100 men among them who comprehend what Anglo-Saxon self-government even means, and there are over 5,000,000 people to be governed.

"I know many clever and highly educated men among them, but there are only three commanding intellects and characters—Arellano, Malini, and Aguinaldo. Arellani, the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court, is a profound lawyer and a brave and incorruptible man. Mabini is the highest type of subtlety, and the most constructive mind that race has yet produced.

"Aguinaldo is a clever popular leader—able, brave, resourceful, cunning, ambitious, unscrupulous, and masterful. He is full of decision, initiative, and authority, and had the confidence of the masses. He is a natural dictator. His ideas of government are absolute orders, implicit obedience, or immediate death. He understands the character of his countrymen. He is a Malay Sylla, not a Filipino Washington.

OPINIONS FROM INTERVIEWS.

"These conclusions were forced upon me by observing the people in all walks of life in the different islands, and by conversations with foreign merchants, priests, mestizos, pure Filipinos, and every variety of mind, character, and opinion from San Fernando, in Luzon, on down through the entire archipelago to the interior of Sulu. These conversations were had informally at dinner tables, on journeys, and the like, and always under conditions favorable to entire frankness and unreserve. Their chief value is that they are the real opinions of their authors, and not prepared and guarded statements. I will read to the Senate salient points from my notes of these conversations, reserving the names of the persons interviewed, except that of Pablo Malla of Cebu, who was assassinated a week after I met him, and whose fate I will not risk bringing down on others. Their names and residences are here in this book, and will be gladly given to any Senator or to the Senate in executive session."

After reading the interviews, which were devoted largely to statements of the value of the islands and the opportunities for trade, Mr. Beveridge continued:

"Here, then, Senators, is the situation. Two years ago there was no land in all the world which we could occupy for any purpose. Our commerce was daily turning toward the Orient, and geography and trade developments made necessary our commercial empire over the Pacific. And in that ocean we had no commercial, naval, or military base. To-day we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval, and military points in the Eastern seas, within hail of India, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe, and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved.

"Shall we abandon it? That man little knows the common people of the Republic, little understands the instincts of our race, who thinks we will not hold it fast, and hold it forever, administering just government by simplest methods. We may trick up devices to shift our burden and lessen our opportunity; they will avail us nothing but delay. We may tangle conditions by applying academic arrangements of self-government to a crude situation; their failure will drive us to our duty in the end."

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Turning to the military situation in the islands, Senator Beveridge insisted that the campaign had been as perfect as possible with the force at hand. The trouble had been, in his opinion, that the task of pacifying the islands had been attempted with an insufficient number of men.

"This war," he added, "is like all other wars. It needs to be finished before it is stopped. I am prepared to vote either to make our work thorough or even now to abandon it. A lasting peace can be secured only by overwhelming forces in ceaseless action until universal and absolutely final defeat is inflicted on the enemy. To halt before every armed force, every guerrilla band opposing us is dispersed or exterminated, will prolong hostilities and leave alive the seeds of perpetual insurrection. Even then we should not treat. To treat at all is to admit that we are wrong. And any quiet so secured will be delusive and fleeting. And a false peace will betray us; a sham truce will curse us. It is not to serve the purposes of the hour, it is not to salve a present situation that peace should be established. It is for the tranquillity of the archipelago forever. It is for an orderly government for the Filipinos for all the future. It is to give this problem to posterity solved and settled, not vexed and involved. It is to establish the supremacy of the American Republic over the Pacific and throughout the East till the end of time.

"It has been charged that our conduct of the war has been cruel. Senators, it has been the reverse. I have been in our hospitals and seen the Filipino wounded as carefully, tenderly cared for as our own. Within our lines they may plow and sow and reap and go about the affairs of peace with absolute liberty. And yet all this kindness was misunderstood or rather not understood. Senators must remember that we are not dealing with Americans or Europeans. We are dealing with Orientals. We are dealing with Orientals who are Malays. We are dealing with Malays instructed in Spanish methods. They mistake kindness for weakness; forbearance for fear. It could not be otherwise unless you could erase hundreds of years of savagery, other hundreds of years of Orientalism, and still other hundreds of years of Spanish character and custom.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

"Our mistake has not been cruelty; it has been kindness. It has been the application to Spanish Malays of methods appropriate to New England. Every device of mercy, every method of conciliation, has been employed by the peace-loving President of the American Republic to the amazement of nations experienced in Oriental revolt. Before the outbreak our Military Governor of the islands appointed a commission to make some arrangement with the natives mutually agreeable. I know the members of the commission well—Gen. Hughes, Col. Crowder, and Gen. Smith—moderate, kindly, tactful men of the world—an ideal body for such negotiation. It was treated with contempt. We smiled at intolerable insult and insolence until the lips of every native in Manila were curling in ridicule for the cowardly Americans. We refrained from all violence until their armed bravos crossed the lines in violation of agreement. Then our sentry shot the offender, and he should have been court-martialed had he failed to shoot. That shot was the most fortunate of the war. For Aguinaldo had planned the attack upon us for two nights later; our sentry's shot brought this attack prematurely on. He had arranged for an uprising in Manila to massacre all Americans, the plans for which, in Sandico's handwriting, are in our possession; this shot made that awful scheme impossible. We did not strike till they attacked us in force, without provocation; this left us no alternative but war or evacuation."

Here the Senator outlined the work of the Peace Commission appointed by the President and its failure to bring about an understanding with the Filipinos.

"The friendly methods of peace," he went on, "have been thoroughly tried only to make peace more difficult. The Oriental does not understand our attempt to conciliate. Every effort of the commission, which did its work at Manila so earnestly, and which, with Americans or Europeans, would have so brilliantly succeeded, only delayed the peace it attempted to hasten. There is not now, and never was, any possible course but ceaseless operations in the field and loyal support of the war at home. The news that 60,000 American soldiers have crossed the Pacific; that, if necessary, the American Congress will make it 100,000 or 200,000 men; that, at any cost, we will establish peace and govern the islands, will do more to end the war than the soldiers themselves. But the report that we even discuss the withdrawal of a single soldier at the present time, and that we even debate the possibility of not administering government throughout the archipelago ourselves, will be misunderstood and misrepresented, and will blow into a flame once more the fires our soldiers' blood has almost quenched.

AMERICAN OPPOSITION.

"Mr. President, reluctantly and only from a sense of duty, am I forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American Congress, even here in the Senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States, that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized.

"The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo, and repeated in exaggerated form among the common people. Arms and ammunition were shipped from Asiatic ports to the Filipinos by wretches claiming American citizenship; and these acts of infamy were coupled by the Malays with American assaults on our Government at home.

"The Filipinos do not understand free speech, and therefore our tolerance of American assaults on the American President and the American Government, means to them that our President is in the minority or he would not permit what appears to them such treasonable criticism. It is believed and stated in Luzon, Panay, and Cebu that the Filipinos have only to fight, harass, retreat, break up into small parties, if necessary, as they are doing now, but by any means hold out until the next Presidential election, and our forces will be withdrawn. All this has aided the enemy more than climate, arms, and battle. Senators, I have heard these reports myself; I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless Southern sky; and, in sorrow rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands; and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow rather than anger I say these words, for I earnestly believe that our brothers knew not what they did."

NATIVES ARE IGNORANT.

The great majority of the natives of the islands, he continued, were incapable of understanding even the simplest form of self-government. Decades would be necessary to instruct them in the rudiments of administration as it was understood in America. Neither were the people of the islands, in his opinion, capable at present of intelligent industry. As a rule they were indolent, and their methods of the most primitive nature. They must be dealt with as children, by a strong and simple government. A Philippine civil service would be necessary, with promotion for efficiency. The men sent to rule should be of the highest type of our civilization. They should serve as examples to the people they were sent to rule, he added:

"The Declaration of Independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regeneration of the world. If it did, the Declaration would be wrong, just as the Articles of Confederation, drafted by the very same men who signed the Declaration, was found to be wrong. The Declaration has no application to the present situation. It was written by self-governing men for self-governing men. It was written by men who for a century and a half had been experimenting in self-government on this continent and whose ancestors for hundreds of years before had been gradually developing toward that high and holy estate. The Declaration applies only to people capable of self-government. How dare any man prostitute this expression of the very elect of self-governing peoples to a race of Malay children of barbarism, schooled in Spanish methods and ideas? And you who say the Declaration applies to all men, how dare you deny its application to the American Indian? And if you deny it to the Indian at home, how dare you grant it to the Malay abroad?

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

"Senators in opposition are estopped from denying our Constitutional power to govern the Philippines as circumstances may demand. For such power is admitted in the case of Florida, Louisiana, Alaska. How, then, is it denied in the Philippines? Is there a geographical interpretation to the Constitution? Do degrees of longitude fix Constitutional limitations? Do a thousand miles of ocean diminish Constitutional power more than a thousand miles of land? The ocean does not separate us from the field of our duty and endeavor—it joins us, an established highway needing no repair, and landing us at any point desired.

"No; the oceans are not limitations of the power which the Constitution expressly gives Congress to govern all territory the Nation may acquire. The Constitution declares that 'Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States.' Not the Northwest territory only; not Louisiana or Florida only; not territory on this continent only, but any territory anywhere belonging to the Nation.

"The Nation's power to make rules and regulations for the government of its possessions is not confined to any given set of rules or regulations. It is not confined to any particular formula of laws or kind of government or type of administration. Where do Senators find Constitutional warrant for any special kind of government in territory belonging to the United States'? The language affirming our power to govern such territory is as broad as the requirements of all possible situations. And there is nothing in the Constitution to limit that comprehensive language.

MONEY AND DUTY.

"Do you tell me that it will cost us money? When did Americans ever measure duty by financial standards? Do you tell me of the tremendous toll required to overcome the vast difficulties of our task? What mighty work for the world or for humanity, even for ourselves, has ever been done with ease? Even our bread must we eat by the sweat of our faces. Why are we charged with power such as no people ever knew, if we are not to use it in a work such as no people ever wrought? Who will dispute the divine meaning of the fable of the talents? Do you remind me of the precious blood that must be shed, the lives that must be given, the broken hearts of loved ones for their slain? And this is, indeed, a heavier price than all combined. And yet, as a Nation, every historic duty we have done, every achievement we have accomplished, has been by the sacrifice of our noblest sons.

"We will renew our youth at the fountain of new and glorious deeds. We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffable past. Its immortality will not pass, because everywhere and always we will acknowledge and discharge the solemn responsibilities our sacred flag, in its deepest meaning, puts upon us. And so, Senators, with reverent hearts, where dwells the fear of God, the American people move forward to the future of their hope and the doing of His work.

"Mr. President and Senators, adopt the resolution offered, that peace may quickly come and that we may begin our saving, regenerating, and uplifting work. Adopt it and this bloodshed will cease when these deluded children of our islands learn that this is the final action of the Representatives of the American people in Congress assembled. Reject it, and the world, history, and the American people will know where to forever fix the awful responsibility for the consequences that will surely follow such failure to do our manifest duty. How dare we delay when our soldiers' blood is flowing?"

It was 2:28 P. M. when Mr. Beveridge completed his address. As he resumed his seat a storm of applause swept through the galleries, which was prolonged to an unusual extent. President pro tem. Frye made a passive effort to repress the demonstration, and finally announced that applause was not permitted in the United States Senate. This was greeted by laughter, in which Mr. Frye himself indulgently joined.

Meantime, Mr. Beveridge was receiving the congratulations of his colleagues and many members of the House.

SENATOR HOAR REPLIES.

Mr. Hoar had risen and addressed the Chair. He had been a careful listener to the speech of Mr. Beveridge, and for some time had been getting his information together for a reply. As soon as he could make himself heard he said that he had been delighted with the eloquence of the Senator from Indiana.

"I am glad," said he, "to welcome to the public service his enthusiasm, his silver speech, and the earnestness with which he is disposed to discharge his duty."

Yet, he said, he had listened in vain for those words which the American people have taken on their lips in solemn crises. The words "right," "justice," "duty," and "freedom" were absent from the eloquent address. The beauty and eloquence of the speech had recalled that incident in which Satan had taken Christ up into an exceeding high mountain and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory thereof and promised that all should be His if He would but fall down and worship him, and He had replied, "Get thee behind Me, Satan."

Mr. Hoar declared that practically every statement of fact in the speech was refuted by Government reports received from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, and from other official sources. Where did Spain get the right to sell her rights in the Philippines? Mr. Hoar asked. Where did the United States get the right to buy and sell people like sheep? He was certain that for all the wealth and commerce and glory which he had eloquently depicted the Senator from Indiana would not have a great injustice done.

Mr. Hoar declared the Filipinos had the Spaniards hemmed in Manila and the latter were obliged to surrender.

He thought it would be necessary to revise the Constitution before those Filipinos could be bought and sold. He did not believe Mr. Beveridge would advise the American people to do this thing or to do anything so base as to strike down the infant Filipino Republic.

QUOTES FROM THE REPORTS.

The Massachusetts Senator made frequent references to and quotations from the reports of Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey and other officers in the Philippines. These showed, he said, that when Aguinaldo arrived in Luzon from Hongkong the insurgents had an army of 30,000; in the Island of Luzon the Filipinos maintained courts, schools, municipal governments, and churches, and that peace and order prevailed pretty generally. Spanish prisoners were kindly treated.

"This," declared Mr. Hoar, "is the condition of things which it is proposed to crush under our heels. And that you call glory."

Mr. Hoar referred to Mr. Beveridge's statement that the present condition of warfare was due to utterances in this country. This he denied, and pointed out that in December 1898, the President had sent a proclamation to Gen. Otis for publication to the Filipinos. Gen. Otis received the proclamation with the statement that after full consideration of the terms "sovereignty," "right of cession," &c., he was convinced they were calculated to cause an immediate outbreak of hostilities.

Gen. Otis amended the proclamation by making the statement: "I am convinced that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to seek the establishment of the most liberal government in the Philippines."

This appeared in the proclamation published to the Filipinos, but a copy of the actual proclamation of the President fell into the hands of the Filipino leaders and precipitated hostilities. Gen. Otis had promised, Mr. Hoar said, a government to the Filipinos in which they would be able to exercise a full measure of their individual rights.

"Did he utter this promise to a people incapable of self-government—to half savages and half Spaniards?" demanded Mr. Hoar.

He thought it bold to charge those men who had opposed this war from the beginning with the responsibility of all the blood being shed. He declared there had not been a time when, if Gen. Otis had been able to give assurances of independence to the Filipinos, the war would not have terminated.

After reading some passages from official reports Mr. Hoar concluded, promising to discuss the question fully in the near future.

MR. HOAR DEFENDS HIS IDEAS.

In a Letter to Boston Newspapers He Replies to an Attack Made by Mr. Quigg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts made public a long letter he had addressed to the editors of some Boston newspapers, in answer to a speech made by Representative Quigg at the Essex Club last December. In this speech Mr. Quigg referring to Senator Hoar's attitude on the Philippine question declared that the Senator "wants us to skulk from our duty." Senator Hoar takes the words quoted as his text, and says, in part:

"I wish to put against this statement my emphatic denial. What I want the American people to do is to do in the Philippines exactly what we have done, are doing, and expect to do in Cuba. Let me state what I would do to-day as I have stated what I desired to do before the war broke out. I would send Gen. Wood or Gen. Miles or Admiral Dewey to Luzon. I would have him gather about him a cabinet of the best men among the Filipinos who have the confidence of the people and desire nothing but their welfare. In all provinces and municipalities where civil government is now established possessing the confidence of the people I would consult with their rulers and representatives. I would lend the aid of the army of the United States only to keep order. I would permit the people to make laws and to administer laws, subject to some supervision or inspection till the disturbed times are over and peace has settled down again upon that country, insuring the security of the people against avarice, ambition, or peculation. So soon as it seems that government can maintain itself peacefully and in order, I would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States, making a treaty with them that we would protect them against the cupidity of any other nation, and would lend our aid for a reasonable time to maintain order and law. I would not hesitate, if it were needful, although I have not the slightest belief that it would be needful, to vote to make them a loan of a moderate sum to replenish their wasted treasury."

Senator Hoar's letter then asserts that the dispatches of Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis (some of the latter read by him, he says, having been withheld thus far from the public knowledge,) establish beyond reasonable doubt that Aguinaldo is an honest, patriotic, and brave man, and that he was the chosen leader of the people of the Philippine Islands. He contends, also that that people have from the beginning desired independence, and desire it now, and that this desire was communicated to the American commanders when they gave them arms, accepted their aid, and brought Aguinaldo from his exile, when he was put in command of 30,000 Filipino soldiers, who were already in arms and organized. Senator Hoar maintains also that the people of the Philippine Islands, before the Americans fired upon their troops, had delivered their land from Spain, with the single exception of the town of Manila, and that "we could not have captured the Spanish garrison, which was done by an arrangement beforehand upon a mere show of resistance, but for the fact that they were so hemmed in by Aguinaldo's forces and could not retreat beyond the range and fire of the guns of our fleet."

The Senator asserts further that "the outbreak of hostilities was not their fault, but ours. A patrol, not a hostile military force, approached a small village between the lines of the two armies, a village on the American side of the line of demarkation to which some of our soldiers had been moved in disregard of the rule applicable to all cases of truces. When this patrol approached this town it was challenged. How far the Filipinos understood our language, or how far our pickets understood the reply that they made in their own language, does not appear. But we fired upon them. The fire was returned from their lines. Thereupon it was returned again from us, and several Filipinos were killed. As soon as Aguinaldo heard of it, he sent a message to Gen. Otis saying that the firing was without his knowledge, and against his will; that he deplored it, and that he desired hostilities to cease, and would withdraw his troops to any distance Gen. Otis should desire. To which the American General replied that as the fighting had begun, it must go on."

Continuing, Senator Hoar asserts that "on the 28th of December, 1898, the two sides being at peace, President McKinley sent to Gen. Otis a proclamation which he commanded him to issue, but which Gen. Otis found it necessary to amend by striking out everything in it which contains a purpose to assume sovereignty or protection, and which was significant of future political domination. But unhappily Gen. Otis's proclamation was frustrated. In the meantime he had sent a copy of the President's proclamation to Gen. Miller, who was lying opposite Iloilo burning for a fight, and who, much to Gen. Otis's distress, as his dispatches show, published it."

MR. HOAR SEEKS INFORMATION.

Fathers a Resolution Asking the President for Documents Concerning the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to-day introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President be requested, if in his judgment, it is not incompatible with the public interest to communicate to the Senate all communications which have been received by him, or by any department or officer, civil or military, from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the people in arms against the United States in the Philippine Islands, or any alleged Government or public authority of said people, and all replies to such communications. Also the proclamation sent by him to be issued to the people of the Philippine Islands, as actually directed by him to be issued, and the same as actually proclaimed by Gen. Otis, if in any respect it was altered or any part of it was omitted.

"Also, to inform the Senate whether any approval or disapproval was expressed by his authority, or that of the War Department, of such change, if any.

"Also, all constitutions, forms of government, proclamations issued by Aguinaldo or any Congress or legislative assembly or body claiming to be such, or convention of the people of the Philippine Islands, or any part thereof, or claiming to represent them or any part thereof, of which information may have come to him, or to any department of the Government.

"And that the President be further requested to communicate without delay so much of said information as is now in his possession or in that of any department at Washington, without waiting to obtain so much of said information as may require considerable delay or communication with the Philippine Islands, and to communicate the remainder of the information as soon thereafter as it can be obtained."

Mr. Hoar endeavored to secure immediate consideration for his resolution, but on objection it went over until to-morrow.

MR. RAWLINS HAS A RESOLUTION.

It Calls on the President for Information About the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Rawlins (Dem., Utah) introduced a resolution to-day which was referred to the Philippine Committee, directing the committee to inquire into and report:

"1. What form of government, insurgent, revolutionary, or dictatorship, other than that of the Kingdom of Spain, existed in the Philippine Islands prior to Dec. 10, 1898, and to what extent Spain had actual control of the islands?

"2. Can sovereign power be justly and in accordance with international law be claimed in the absence of power to control?"

PACIFIC CABLE IS DISCUSSED.

New Yorkers Urge Congress to Favor Private Enterprise.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing to-day to Messrs. Scrymser and Baylies, President and Vice President of the Pacific Cable Company of New York, relative to the laying of a transpacific cable. Mr. Baylies contrasted the opposing ideas of a Government cable and one under private control, maintaining that the private ownership would prove more advantageous to the Government. The plan of his cable as outlined was for a line to Honolulu, Midway Islands, Guam, and Luzon, with a branch line from Guam to Japan, a total of 8,285 miles.

Admiral John Irwin, retired, and Francis B. Thurber, President of the American Export Association, spoke in favor of private ownership of cable routes.

The committee fixed Jan. 23 for a hearing of Government officers relative to the cable, and also adopted resolutions asking the Secretaries of War and of the Navy for full information.

GOVERNMENT FOR PUERTO RICO.

Senator Foraker Makes a Number of Changes in His Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Foraker has made a number of changes in his bill providing a government for the Island of Puerto Rico. One of the most important is a provision defining citizenship in the island.

This provision grants citizenship to all subjects of Spain who were residents of the island on the 11th of April, 1899, and have continued to be such, and who by the 11th of April next have not signified their desire to preserve their Spanish allegiance.

Opposition to Bynum's Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Senate Committee on Finance had the nomination of W. D. Bynum to be General Appraiser at New York under consideration to-day, but failed to act, owing to the opposition of the Democratic members. They based their objection on the ground that he was named as a Democrat, which they claimed was a false designation.

Congressional Notes.

The House was not in session yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Fairbanks extending the immigration, contract, labor, and Chinese exclusion laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator Penrose yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the construction of public roads in the United States, the money to be distributed among the several States in proportion to the mileage of their roads.

Senator Allen yesterday offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the names of transports, the persons from whom they were acquired, the prices paid, and all other information relating to the transport service. The resolution was adopted.

The subject of legislation concerning trusts was discussed by the House Committee on Judiciary yesterday, but no action was taken. The proposed Constitutional amendments on trusts have been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Overstreet, Littlefield, and Lanham, and the bills on trusts to Messrs. Jenkins, Kahn, and Terry.

The House Committee on Territories has decided to take up the Hawaiian bill next Monday, when Gen. Hartwell of Hawaii and Mr. Hitt of the Hawaiian Commission will be heard. Alaskan legislation will be the next considered, and after that dates will be fixed for hearing the claims of Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona for admission to the Union.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs organized yesterday and selected Representative Foss of Illinois as Acting Chairman pending the absence of Mr. Boutelle. The various naval measures were referred to sub-committees, except those relating to Admirals Sampson and Schley, which were left to be dealt with by the full committee.

Anxiety About Gen. Greely.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following statement regarding Gen. Greely's condition was given out to-day: "Gen. Greely's condition is still a cause for anxiety. The superficial wound is healing well, but the symptoms of shock and concussion of the brain have not disappeared.

If clothes could write their autobiographies those we make would tell of perfect satisfaction. If yours would write otherwise, money back! Our remnant sale gives you a rare opportunity. Suits formerly $16.00 to $30.00, now $14.00; trousers, $5.00 to $10.00, now $4.00; Raglan overcoat, gray cheviot, to order, $25.00; Prince Albert, Tuxedo or full dress coat and vest, silk lined throughout, $22.00.

ARNHEIM,

OUR ONLY STORE,

BROADWAY & 9TH STREET,

DEWEY'S CLAIM IS ARGUED

Question of Bounty for Destroying Montojo's Fleet.

RELATIVE STRENGTH IS SHOWN

Attorneys for the Admiral and His Men Assert that the Spanish Force Was Superior.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The claim of Admiral Dewey and the officers and men of his squadron for bounty arising out of the destruction of Montojo's fleet in Manila Bay was argued before the Court of Claims to-day. William B. King and Herbert & Micou appeared for the claimants and Louis A. Pradt, the Assistant Attorney General, for the Government. The question at issue was the total amount of the bounty to be paid under the statute providing for the payment by the Government of $100 each for every man aboard vessels destroyed in battle where the force of the enemy is inferior and $200 where the force of the enemy is superior. The contention of the claimants was that the force of the enemy was superior at Manila Bay.

Mr. King made the opening argument. He pointed out that the claim before the court only pertained to the vessels destroyed, and not to those captured. The claim for prize money was before another court. Of the twelve Spanish vessels, aside from the torpedo boats, in Manila Bay, one was not injured, but was captured. The others were all sunk, but the sinking resulted in the destruction of only eight ships, three having since been raised and restored to service. Mr. King explained how the amount of the bounty upon the eight destroyed vessels was calculated. He referred to some scattered evidence that the regular complement of these Spanish ships was exceeded, and then to the report of Admiral Montojo to show that when he went to Subig Bay, just prior to the battle, he had aboard five ships 1,875 men, whose regular complement was, by the official records, 939.

NUMBER OF SPANIARDS.

The explanation of the doubling of the complements was that it was for the purpose of providing prize crews for the American vessels when captured. As a result of his calculations, he figured that there were 1,914 men aboard the vessels destroyed. The bounty due Admiral Dewey and his men, therefore, would be $382,800, or $191,400, according to whether the force of the enemy was superior or inferior to Dewey's. There might be a contention in determining the strength of the enemy that the shore batteries and subterranean mines should be excluded, but Mr. King argued that the whole of the enemy's strength should be considered in determining this question.

In number of vessels alone the Spaniards were superior. In discussing the strength of the guns on each side, he contended that the guns ashore were superior in efficiency to those afloat because their platforms were fixed. Rear Admiral O'Neil of the Bureau of Ordnance estimated this superiority at 50 per cent.

Other witnesses increased the disparity. Admiral Dewey placed the superiority at 2 to 1, Capt. Mahan at 4 to 1, and a French authority estimated that a gun ashore was worth a vessel afloat.

He quoted Admiral Dewey's opinion that the force of the enemy in the engagement was superior. He then addressed himself to the question as to whether all the elements constituting the opposing force should be taken into consideration, arguing, of course, the affirmative of the proposition. There were four elements—the torpedo boats, the warships, the shore batteries, and the submarine mines. Each of these elements, he insisted, was a menace to the success of Dewey's fleet.

CASE OF THE CLAIMANTS.

The case of the claimants to the double bounty, Mr. King said, rested upon the fact that unarmored ships had passed shore batteries, over submarine mines, to attack a fleet of a greater number of vessels, little inferior in gun power, protected by forts equal to our ships in gun power, and had succeeded in utterly demolishing them. He cited some precedents in support of his contention, among them the case arising out of the running of the forts below New Orleans by Farragut, in which the court had decided that all the elements should be taken into account—the forts and obstructions as well as the naval force captured.

Mr. Micou, who followed Mr. King, devoted himself to an exposition of the statute to show that the bounty was to be paid as a reward for gallantry.

Assistant Attorney General Pradt argued against the claim for $200 "head money," taking the ground that the statute expressly stipulated "vessels," and contained nothing as to "land batteries."

The statute said:

"A bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of $100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of $200 if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

"From this," said the Assistant Attorney General, "it will be seen that the lesser bounty is to be given in case the enemy's vessel (or undoubtedly vessels) was of inferior force, and the greater bounty if of equal or superior force.

"I must admit that the reason which lies at the foundation of the statute is against this view. It would certainly seem that the amount of the bounty to be awarded was intended to be governed by the relative strength of the opposing forces. But if we are to be governed by a strict reading of the statute, may not the conclusion be reached that there is therein simply a failure to provide for the contingency of the co-operation of land batteries with the naval forces destroyed? If so, of course, the court is powerless to supply the omission. And, following the contention of the claimants, may it not be extended to the conclusion that if land forces are to be read into the statute for any purpose, the claim of bounty might extend to any such land batteries destroyed during the engagement by the victorious fleet? Yet that would come very near to reducing the claim to an absurdity."

SUPERIORITY THEORETICAL.

He then advanced the suggestion that the superiority claimed for the enemy in guns as a whole was but a theoretical superiority, saying:

"I ask this question in view of the fact that when the battle was over, the enemy's vessels were either all destroyed or captured and the land batteries were all silenced, and with very heavy loss in killed and wounded, whereas on our side there were none killed and only seven men slightly wounded, while our squadron was practically in as good condition as it was before the battle. Certainly, if we may be permitted to judge by the results, it seems to be demonstrated that the effective superiority was all on our side.

"In making this suggestion, I, of course, do not, in the slightest, attempt to discount the daring and gallantry of our forces. Neither Commodore, officers, nor men had any right to believe, nor did any one believe otherwise than that they were taking most perilous chances and going into the veritable jaws of death; and if this case is to be decided on the question purely of the gallantry and heroism of our forces, I concede without argument that they are entitled to the larger bounty claimed, but it can hardly be said that that element is the only one to be considered."

EX-SECRETARY HERBERT CLOSES.

Ex-Secretary Herbert closed the case for the claimants. In concluding he said:

"It does not matter in counting the forces on either side in a battle whether some of them are separated from the others by physical distance or by time. Who speaks of the seven days' fight around Richmond as seven distinct and separate battles? Though the fight occupied seven days, it was one great battle for the relief of Richmond, beginning on the 7th of June, when Jackson and Longstreet attacked McClellan's army, until it ended in the dreadful charge at Malvern Hill.

"So with the battle of Manila. It began when the gunners at Boca Grande fired on Dewey's ships. If these ships or any of them had been destroyed, who would have said the battle did not then and there begin? These guns were the Spanish outposts, and from the moment Dewey was discovered and fired upon by them until that other moment when he said, 'You may fire now, Gridley, if you are ready,' the movement was incessant.

"It does not seem to me necessary to argue this question further, for I cannot think that this great tribunal, one of the most dignified of American courts, will for a moment lend itself to the task of minimizing this great American victory by dividing and separating and considering piecemeal the guns and forces which took part in that engagement. Farragut's victory at New Orleans and Dewey's at Manila were substantially alike. Farragut and his brave boys had their reward and the people said Amen. Why should not Dewey and his gallant fleet have also their reward?"

"Open Door" Negotiations Continue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The negotiations looking to the maintenance of the "open door" in China have now passed to the mail stage. The agreement having been reached through the agency of the cable, it becomes necessary now to resort to the mail to exchange the definite notes in view of the importance of avoiding anything like clerical error or misunderstanding in the last phases of this important negotiation. Therefore it is learned that at least two weeks' time, or perhaps more, will be consumed in the winding up.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. John Anderson, upon his own application, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, accompanied by one of his aides-de-camp, will escort the remains of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, from San Francisco to Washington.

Navy.

Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson is ordered to duty on the Texas Jan. 16.

Lieut. Commander E. B. Barry is detached from the Amphitrite Jan. 10, without waiting for relief.

Lieut. Commander U. R. Harris is detached from the Indiana Jan. 15 for examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard Jan. 16, thence home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander L. L. Reamey is detached from the navy yard at Washington, and ordered to the Texas Jan. 15 as executive.

Lieut. Commander A. C. Dillingham is detached from the Texas Jan. 15, and ordered immediately to the Indiana as executive.

Capt. Benjamin P. Lamberton is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Washington as member of the naval retiring board.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President to-day nominated the following Postmasters:

New York—John Heald, Wappinger Falls.
New Jersey—Charles C. Jessup, Woodbury.
Connecticut—William H. Kenyon, Moosup; A. G. Ising, Danbury.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Fisher's Landing, Clarence Bratsch; Sammonsville, E. A. Wertele.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Great Hosiery Sale---Men's and Women's.

Fourteen thousand pairs. Secured from one of the largest importing firms—American representatives of the leading foreign mills. We took all the samples they have recently received from Europe, and a generous bulk of their unsold balances in addition. The resulting values will interest you.

Women's Hose—plain black cotton; various ribbed effects; black boots with colored uppers and other new styles, worth up to 35c., at **15c**

Women's Hose—cotton and lisle thread—plain black and fancy—including black boots and colored uppers, lace effects and novel designs in colored stripes, worth up to 50c., at **24c**

Women's Hose—open-work brilliant lisle thread; fancy ribbed lisle with lace instep; lisle in attractive figures; silk-and-lisle plaids; mercerized in plain and fancy colors; fast black lisle, Richelieu and Rembrant ribbed; silk plaited and some pure Silk Hose in the lot, worth up to $1.00, at **39c**

Men's Imported Half Hose—plain and fancy striped cotton, natural and tan merino; black and natural cashmere, worth up to 35c., at **15c**

Men's Imported Half Hose—lisle thread—fancy stripes, dots and figures; fine cotton—all black or black with split and white feet, tans and slates; cashmeres—black or slate, worth up to 50

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FOURTEEN PAGES

THE CASE OF PUERTO RICO.

The inaction of Congress with reference to Puerto Rico is not creditable. It is positively and distinctly discreditable. Gen. DAVIS's testimony does not raise that point. It merely and powerfully enforces the point.

Of course, we do not expect much of Congress in the way of speed or unanimity of action in respect to any question which is or which is capable of being made a party question. What we do expect and what we have a right to expect is that Representatives shall partake the feelings of their constituents, and give effect to the average sentiment on a question which is simply a question of the credit of the country. And eminently such is the question of Puerto Rico.

The plain fact is that here is a community which is distinctly worse off by reason of coming within the "disposition, government, and control" of the United States than it would have been if it had remained a Spanish possession. And it has suffered this injury although the inhabitants of it welcomed our soldiers with joy and have been, ever since our ocupation, anxious to forward every just and reasonable wish of the invaders.

This is a state of things which no patriotic American can contemplate without some self-reproach. And, as we say, we have a right to assume that Congress is composed of patriotic Americans. We have even a right to assume that Congress is composed of Americans of average intelligence. Yet how do the facts square with this assumption?

Congress has been in session for five weeks. When it met it was greeted with a message from the President, explaining the Puerto Rican situation, and adding, by way of recommendation: "Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariff between the United States and Puerto Rico and to give her products free access to our markets."

It has been demonstrated over and over again that this was what was necessary to Puerto Rico, what was our duty to the people of Puerto Rico, and what was to our own interest and duty as the power which had assumed control of the destinies of Puerto Rico. Half a dozen magazine articles, written by persons of authority, had pointed out our duty. The Secretary of War had argued the case in his report. The President had adopted his conclusions and based upon them a recommendation. The Merchants' Association of New York had supported the argument and the recommendation in an elaborate and convincing report. The case had been shown to be extremely urgent. The Senate had a Colonial Committee. The House had a Comittee on Insular Affairs, before which Gen. DAVIS has been summoned to give his cumulative and superfluous testimony about a matter which, in decency and humanity, admits of no delay. What is Congress waiting for? Why is not the provision putting Puerto Rico on the same footing with the territory of the United States, as regards the disposition of her products, not already part of the law of the land?

There is no answer to this question which will save at once the patriotism and the intelligence of Congress. The inaction of Congress, in so clear a case, is calculated to strengthen the hands of those who maintain that the debating society which sits in the Capitol is, by its nature, unfit to deal with dependencies, and that the way to deal with these is to make "crown colonies" of them and govern them without reference to the National Legislature. If Congress is not prepared to acquiesce in this conclusion Congress had better make much more haste than it has shown any disposition toward making in securing a rational disposition of the urgent case of Puerto Rico. The question is scarcely less urgent for Congress itself than for the island.

TELL THE WHOLE STORY.

It is to be hoped that the President will see his way clear to send to the Senate all the information called for by Senator HOAR's resolution concerning the Philippines. It would be fortunate if he felt free to send in a good deal more than the resolution calls for. In that way he would not only furnish a complete answer to the Senate's inquiry, but he would enlighten many minds that are now a prey to darkness and error.

The delusions of anti-imperialism are in many cases incurable, no doubt. Some of the Boston cases, for instance, are quite hopeless. But the very great majority of the men who still believe that we should scuttle out of the Philippines, regardless of our obligations and the safety of the orderly people of the islands, are victims of misinformation or of the lack of information. The Administration cannot tell the people too much about the work it has undertaken in the archipelago. The misconceptions upon which the contentions of anti-imperialism are based and the fog of error and prejudice with which the subject has been enveloped will be swept away by a frank exhibition of the nature of the Administration's undertaking in the Philippines and of the motives of its policy.

Nothing would disgust the leading anti-imperialist agitators so much, and nothing would do their deluded followers so much good, as a full compliance with their demands for light. It would be a mistake to keep anything from them that can be printed without prejudice to the public interest. Really, there must be very little that the people cannot be permitted to know, hardly anything that need be kept back. In particular, the President would do well to clear up the Aguinaldo myth. An attempt has been made to create the belief that by the acts of DEWEY or MERRITT or some other commander or by the negotiations of some Consul of the United States we are bound to the rebel chieftain by the ties of alliance. The falsehood has been often enough exposed, but an authoritative denial from the Executive Department would dispose of it forever. Senator HOAR appears to have some curiosity on that subject. Why not gratify it to the full?

The more voluminous and comprehensive the President makes his answer to the Massachusetts Senator's resolution the less trouble he will have with the anti-imperialists in future.

WAR AND TRADE.

A statement from one of the owners of the German East Africa Line has been made public in Hamburg and cabled here, which ought to attract the notice of the British Foreign Office, as well as of the Lords of the Admiralty. It contains this sentence: "We cannot help considering the actions of the British as chiefly intended to prevent the German East Africa Line from continuing its service, on account of the competition we have made against the English lines."

We have no belief that the explanation thus suggested is by any means the true explanation of the action of the British with reference to neutral commerce destined, at least primarily, for Delagoa Bay. So far as the seizures of American flour are concerned, our National susceptibilities were not directly involved. The ships which carried these American products were British. At least they were not American. "The flag" was not in question at all. If the captors were willing to act on the principle laid down in the Jay treaty, and pay for "occasional contraband" its full value, with a mercantile profit, nobody had any grievance. Still, since the Transvaal is not suffering for food, it would apparently be impolitic for the British to seize food. The only real justification of the seizure would be the discovery of unquestionable contraband.

In the case of German ships this justification is still more necessary. To seize a neutral ship and unload her some hundreds of miles from her destination, as was done in the case of the General, is without question a "high-handed" act. The high-handedness can be justified only if search reveals that the captors were acting upon trustworthy evidence. Evidently in this case they were not, or we should have heard of it before this. A belligerent who annoys neutral commerce to this extent, and finds no justification in what he seizes, subjects himself to the charge of this German shipowner that, under pretense of exercising his belligerent rights, he is making an unfair interference with fair competition. That is a suspicion under which Great Britain, of all nations, cannot afford to labor. Those who approve her enormous colonial acquisitions do so upon the express ground that where she goes anybody else may go and compete with her merchants and shippers on even terms. In this respect she must keep herself above suspicion. So it seems that it would be well for the Admiralty to revise its instructions to British naval officers.

THE STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

Yesterday we commented on the pitiful plaint of the Clerical organ in Quebec and its far from Christian rejoicing in the difficulties that for the moment surround the Government of Great Britain. We called attention to the fact that it was not as the representative of the French Canadian population of the Dominion that this organ spoke, nor even as the representative of the Catholic ministry, but only in the name of a portion of that ministry, unable and unwilling to grasp the actual situation or to understand either its oportunities or its duties.

Quite independently of all sectarian controversies the sentiment of the more intelligent French Canadians has found eloquent expression in the Courrier du Canada, the journal of the French Conservative Party, edited by the Hon. THOMAS CHAPAIS. It protests against any feeling of rejoicing at the "cruel reverses that the English arms have received in South Africa." It declares that anything that threatens the prestige and power of England can be a cause only of alarm for the French Canadians, and it points to the immeasurable benefits that have come from the English connection. After quoting a pastoral letter of Mgr. PLESSIS, issued in 1812, in which he declared that "many States formerly flourishing, now subjugated, would consider themselves happy if they had the tenth part of the advantages that we have had," the Courrier du Canada asks:

> Is there not greater reason to pronounce these words to-day? For sixty years we have undoubtedly been one of the happiest people on the face of the earth. While in all parts of the Old and New World nations have been engaged in disastrous and bloody wars, we have rejoiced, under the new régime, in prosperity, peace, and liberty. Why so? It is because we form part of an empire whose strength and the respect it inspires in all have protected us from hostile enterprises and international complications. While France witnessed three successive revolutions in forty years, while dynasties and thrones tumbled here and there with sinister echoes of civil wars, or wars between the different nations, reddened with blood—Germany and France; Italy and Spain; Russia and Turkey; the United States and Mexico; Chile and Peru—while several crises and political turbulations successively desolated almost all the countries in the world—in the midst of all these upheavals the happy Canadian farmers peacefully tilled the fields of their fathers and quietly knelt in their churches under the protection of the British Crown, without any uneasiness for the present and without anxiety for the future.

And the Courrier du Canada concludes with these words:

> Our loyalty is not a vain word; not the mere oratorical vaporings of an exhausted speaker; not a tie of rhetoric. It depends on protection received; franchises granted; interests protected; peace guaranteed; expansion favored on a union of powerful, high, and patriotic motives.

The picture given by this clear-headed Englishman of French blood is substantially correct of every community under the rule of British law for the last half century. We are far from saying that the rule of that law has been faultless, or that injustice has been made by it impossible. Errors have been made and wrongs permitted, as is only too plain in the recent history of South Africa. But the vital principle of the English law is such that there is a powerful and steady tendency to undo error and wrong and bring about the right. What England has done for the French Canadians she has in effect done for all her colonists. She has made them self-governing at home while shielding them by the strong arm of the empire from assault or injury from the outside. And in the meanwhile she has firmly adhered to the policy of absolute freedom of commerce for them so far as they chose to avail themselves of it. She has opened her markets to their products and claimed no special privileges in theirs. No wonder that the intelligent among her colonial citizens look with dismay on the possibility that her strength may be diminished or her security threatened. It would be the most cruel blow that the fates could permit to fall upon them.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

The cable dispatches have but vaguely informed foreigners concerning the industrial troubles in Spain which marked the first steps in the policy of reconstruction adopted by the Silvela Government. To be sure, people learned, over a month ago, that Spanish warships had been sent to collect the taxes at Barcelona. Then came the news that the affair had been amicably settled between the trade guilds and the Government. That was all. Even the Spanish papers have been far from definite in explaining what the trouble was about or what was the nature of this extraordinary understanding entered into between a Government and private corporations which had refused to comply with the law of the land and had succeeded in maintaining their refusal. The whole question is fraught with deep meaning for the future of Spain.

The problem that confronted Señor SILVELA and his colleagues was certainly difficult. It was a problem from which every Liberal statesman shrank. SILVELA, the Conservative leader, undertook the task of mastering it. He thought that the national finances could be repaired, at least for a time, by allowing the export taxes to remain in force, and by augmenting them with an industrial tax. He believed that the former colonies of Spain would continue for some years to come to absorb the manufactured articles and food products of the mother country, and that an increased traffic could be depended upon for a time at least. He was mistaken. And the disastrous results of the mistake fell most heavily upon the manufacturing and commercial classes of Catalonia, whose principal market had been the colonies and whose spirit of enterprise had been actively awakened by the prophecies of the new Conservative Ministry. A few figures will serve to indicate the situation.

Prior to the Spanish-American war, Spain for many years had annually sent to her colonies about $40,000,000 worth of exports. In 1896 she had sent manufactured goods amounting to $29,202,192; provisions, $12,664,525, and raw materials, $299,331. In that year Cuba alone took $26,892,335 worth of commodities, three-quarters of which were manufactured articles. After the close of the war this traffic, instead of increasing, as had confidently been expected, fell off to an alarming degree. Official figures are not yet obtainable, but the crowded warehouses of Barcelona offered mute but convincing evidence of SILVELA's mistake. And the industrial and commercial classes of Catalonia were called upon to pay taxes on commodities for which they could find no market. Then came the crisis, news of impending revolts, and the ultimate settlement. What was the nature of this settlement which has apparently restored confidence to a province on the verge of revolution?

A careful examination of the subsequent relations between the industrial guilds and the Government tends to establish the belief, in spite of Conservative denials from Madrid, that a "concierto economico" has been effected which will ultimately result in the fiscal autonomy of the department of which Barcelona is the capital. Whether such a concession, granting that it exists, will affect the political unity of Spain depends partly upon the patriotism of the Catalonians and partly upon the strength of the Silvela Cabinet. The existence of the concession need not necessarily weaken either the monarchy or the dynasty. It is not unprecedented in Spain. For several centuries the Basque provinces have enjoyed the privilege of raising their quota for the support of the National Government in the ways best suited to their people.

But whatever may have been the means by which the Government has restored confidence in Catalonia, and whether the Cortes will ratify its policy or not, one thing cannot be denied. Señor SILVELA has rectified a grievous mistake in a salutary manner, so far as immediate exigencies demanded. This may be the first step in a policy of reconstruction which has in it a new and inspiring future for Spain.

S. DANA GREENE.

The untimely death of S. DANA GREENE is more than a personal affliction to his family and friends; it is a real public loss, for he was of a type happily not uncommon but of the highest value.

He bore worthily a name of historic association. Both his father and his grandfather rendered to their country distinguished service in the war for the Union. By descent and by nature he came to that nobility that imposes obligation rather than confers privilege, and he was ready and constant in the recognition of the obligation. Graduating at the head of his class at the Naval Academy, he decided against the pursuit of his profession in time of peace, but was prompt to offer his services as soon as they were needed in time of war, and he gave much time and attention to the development of the State Naval Reserve. His scientific and administrative abilities opened for him a career of great promise in the business in which he was engaged, but his interest never flagged in matters of public concern for which his training prepared him. Any emergency would surely have found him ready. Cut off in the prime of his young manhood, under circumstances peculiarly distressing, his loss will be widely and sincerely regretted.

The National Bank act should be repealed, and the supervision of banking restored to the States, without allowing the banks to exercise the Government function, which they have for so many years usurped, of creating paper money. Then we shall have an exclusively Government paper money as we have exclusively Government coin, and the costly Bureau of Currency at Washington can be abolished.—New York Sun, Jan. 6.

"An exclusively Government paper money" differs from "exclusively Government coin" in that it depends wholly on the honesty and sagacity of the Legislature, which, our history shows, may be at times a pretty poor dependence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Under the impressively comprehensive heading of "England and America" The London Saturday Review prints a letter that is simply running over with useful and interesting information. As a prefatory revelation the genial correspondent announces that "newspapers in America, more than elsewhere, are commercial undertakings—they write what they think will suit their readers." A prolonged—and enforced—familiarity with the English papers had not suggested to us that they are appreciably less "commercial" than those of this country, but judging from much of the matter that appears in them and the laboriously unattractive form in which it is presented, we had long ago credited the London editors with a disregard for the convenience and taste of their readers which is certainly not possessed by their American cousins. But the letter under consideration treats other than journalistic topics. Its author knows our army as well as our newspapers, and after a touching reference to "reports of the mistakes the Americans made in Cuba and are still making in the Philippines," he bids us remember that though the British Generals have not yet attained any great success in the Transvaal, (sic,) criticism is entirely out of place, because—just think of it!—because the British "are only experimenting so far." Then the dear fellow goes on as follows: "Our Generals have no actual experience (the only school) of white warfare and little of modern weapons. Doubtless they will learn their lesson. Let us hope they may never have to profit by it against the promoted butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers whom Tammany puts in charge of what America, or its yellow press, is pleased to call its army." Evidently Tammany has been betrayed again, and further efforts to conceal that organization's commanding influence in army circles will be useless.

—Efforts not altogether judicious, perhaps, are making by some of the Washington correspondents to prove that while Lieut. GILLMORE was suffering the hardships of captivity among the Filipinos the Navy Department officials were treating his anxious wife in a decidedly ungenerous, not to say niggardly, way. According to the story as told in The Philadelphia North American, the Lieutenant, prior to his departure for the Far East, arranged for the payment each month of a part of his salary to Mrs. GILLMORE. The plan was carried out until last July, and then the department officials announced that they considered themselves forced, owing to the high probability that Lieut. GILLMORE was dead, not to dispense any more money as his salary. For three months the friend through whom the money had been collected continued to pay it out of his own pocket, rather than tell Mrs. GILLMORE that hope of her husband's survival had been given up. At last it became necessary to reveal the situation as it existed to her. As she expressed perfect confidence that her husband was still alive, a final appeal to the department was made. Paymaster LEMLY actively interested himself in the case, and after much deliberation it was decided to continue to award the allotted amount on condition that Mrs. GILLMORE would sign a paper stating that in the event it turned out that her husband was dead she would refund to the department the money paid to her in excess of what she should have received as a pensioned widow. Of course the tale is not exactly a pleasant one, and, considering the circumstances, it does seem that the department might have waited a little longer for proof of the Lieutenant's death before cutting off the supposed widow's supplies. The officials showed themselves not too harsh in the end, however, and presumably they had to follow the rules in such cases made and provided. Mrs. GILLMORE herself, it is pleasant to notice, has refused to discuss the matter in any way.

—While WINSTON CHURCHILL was imprisoned, or rather while he was a prisoner, in Pretoria, he had many long conversations with prominent Boers, and was able to form decided opinions, both as to their ideas and their strength. His views, written out after he reached Durban, are not calculated to inspire a belief in the speedy ending of the war. The Transvaal Government, he asserts, is vilely corrupt, but it is devoting ite entire energy to military operations—presumably from a clear appreciation that with defeat will come the end of opportunities for personal enrichment at the expense of the foreigners. As to the individual Boer, Mr. CHURCHILL thinks him an enemy to be dreaded, and, when mounted and in a familiar country, worth from three to five regular soldiers. Continuing, this observer said: "The power of modern rifles is so tremendous that frontal attacks must often be repulsed. The extraordinary mobility of the enemy protected his flanks. The only way of treating them is either to get men equal in character and intelligence as riflemen, or, failing the individual, huge masses of troops. The advance of an army of 80,000 men in force, covered by 150 guns in line, would be an operation beyond the Boers' capacity to grapple with, but columns of 15,000 are only strong enough to suffer loss. It is a perilous policy to dribble out reinforcements and to fritter away armies." According to Mr. CHURCHILL, there is work cut out in South Africa for 250,000 men, and he rather unkindly asks, "Are the gentlemen of England all fox hunting?" Surely, he has had a chance to see that more than a few of them are otherwise engaged.

—A reader who admits that it is more reasonable to consider 1900 the end than the beginning of a century, yet enters a mild but evidently sincere protest against treating people of another way of thinking with ridicule or severity. "The whole question," he very truly asserts, "hinges upon the point whether, when the present system of numbering years was adopted, the first year was considered Year 1 or Year 0." That is indeed all there is to it, but we cannot see that the fact lends any support at all to the further declaration that "there is no intrinsic absurdity in supposing it was called Year 0." There is intrinsic absurdity in such a supposition, because in never a history published is an event set down as happening in either A. D. or B. C. 0, and no dictionary of dates recognizes the need of such a chronological starting point. It is not a question of what folks might or might not have done, but of what they really did. On that point there is a vast amount of negative evidence, and not a little distinctly positive. On the whole, therefore, we are not inclined to withdraw a single epithet, derisory or comminatory, that we have applied to the upholders of a baseless theory. The most we will consent to do is to admit again that if real happiness would be bestowed upon a multitude of amiable but rather silly people by pretending that the twentieth century has already begun, then there would be no particular harm in yielding to their mysterious desires. With which we declare the controversy closed, so far as this column goes, and will refuse to open it again, except under the sternest compulsion.

—When Gen. SCHWAN entered Novaleta the other day his men found in the insurgent trenches and the uniform of a Filipino Major, an ex-member of the Sixth United States Artillery. His name, they say, was JOHNSON, and he was dead. JOHNSON was evidently an anti-expansionist, who, for a wonder, was willing to do more than talk. As JOHNSON saved trouble by getting himself well killed, it is only fair and charitable to say that he had some good points—or at least one.

THE GAS AND POWER MERGER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bringing together of the gas and electric light and power interests in New York should result in great advantages to the public and to the interests so combined, provided the latest developments in gas and electric engineering are investigated and availed of. Among the numerous questions affecting the health, comfort, and convenience of the citizens of New York (and of all communities, in fact,) are three of especial importance, viz.:

The disposal of garbage, the abatement of the smoke nuisance due to the increasing use of bituminous coal for steam power purposes, and the securing of an adequate supply of water.

From statistics there appear to be created daily in New York about 500 tons of garbage, or at the rate of one-half pound per capita. Such garbage is about 20 per cent. carbon and 80 per cent. water. By a process which has been well demonstrated on a small scale, and which is being rapidly brought to a commercial basis, all of this garbage can be economically, and without offensive odor, converted into a fuel gas of great value. In the same apparatus and by the same process soft coal can be made into a gas suitable for power and heating purposes.

The fuel gas made from garbage and soft coal can be used to drive gas engines with electric generators, and the electricity thus produced can be used for light and to drive motors to the exclusion of the thousands of steam engines and boilers which make such demands upon the water supply, since the gas engine central stations can be so located that the water needed for engine-cooling purposes can be taken from the river.

Bearing upon these questions, and of especial importance, are the partially executed plans of the electric power and light corporations, viz., the Metropolitan, Third Avenue, and Manhattan Elevated Railways, and the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company. If their present plans, which are fairly well known to the engineering profession, are carried to completion, each will have one large steam station on the East River between Twenty-ninth Street and the Harlem River, with about 75,000 horse power of engines, boilers, and electric machinery, making an aggregate of 375,000 horse power, and which may be largely increased when the underground rapid transit railway is completed, and still further when the electric locomotive is used on all steam railways within the city limits.

If these corporations, which might as well buy electricity as the machinery, coal, and water with which to produce it, were to unite in a common plan to provide the electricity needed in their operations by the adoption of the best available methods, the saving to each in capital expenditure would be very great, and the decreased cost of their supply of electricity would make an important addition to their earnings applicable to the payment of dividends; while, most important of all, the citizens of New York would have solved for them the garbage, smoke, and very largely the water questions.

I believe the contemplated plans of the corporations above named, which can be shown to be based upon an imperfect knowledge of the subject, will stand in the way of vast public interests, and, so believing, I have said to representatives of some of those companies that the near future would demonstrate the projected power stations and systems of electrical distribution incidental to the character of such stations, to be as far from the best as are the old cable systems for the propulsion of cars.

I write this letter because I believe these subjects are just now worthy of investigation, discussion, and elaboration.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE.

New York, Jan. 9, 1900.

SEND THEIR EARNINGS ABROAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper I notice a statement regarding the great amount of money sent abroad through the Post Office as "Christmas gifts." From this statement it appears that the amount sent away this Christmas has been larger than ever before, aggregating $5,000,000 from New York City alone.

It is a mistake, however, to describe this money as "Christmas gifts." Some of it, no doubt, is, but by far the largest portion represents the yearly hoardings of a very small part of the vast army of migratory immigrants that we have in the United States, and if our financial experts will turn aside from their ridiculous guessing long enough to investigate this matter they will stumble upon a more lucid explanation of the gold exports, and the present money stringency than those other explanations that they have been wearying the public with during the past few months.

According to the testimony contained in the official reports there are nearly 500,000 of this class of aliens here from Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Asia, and estimating their individual hoards at an average of $250 each, the total amount absorbed by the whole number reaches the enormous sum of $118,000,000 yearly.

Of course, all this money is not sent through the Post Office; most of it is sent away in the form of drafts. There are about eighty Italian bankers in New York City alone, who do a prosperous business sending home the savings of their countrymen. One of these bankers stated before the Senate committee in 1893 that his firm sent away $2,000,000 the year before.

Fully one-third of this army of aliens finds work in and around New York City. Of the 5,260,000 immigrants who landed here between 1880 and 1890, about 2,000,000 declared New York City as their destination; and yet the census shows an increase of only 360,000 foreign-born persons for the whole State.

These facts help to explain why it is that, although there are eighty-odd million dollars more money in circulation than at this time last year, the New York banks hold $20,000,000 less. They also help to explain why it is that the money stringency is more severe here in New York City than it is in the interior. With nearly 200,000 of these alien vampires draining the city of at least $50,000,000 yearly, it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise.

W. H. ALLEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1900.

Why More Appeals Are Not Taken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the subject of reversal of appealed cases, I note the remarks of your correspondent Mr. Scrugham, in which he questions the fairness of your comments thereon in THE TIMES of Jan. 1.

Mr. Scrugham seems to assume that cases that are not appealed are not appealable, or, putting it affirmatively, all cases that are appealable are appealed. He speaks of "the thousands of cases in which the decision of the trial court is accepted as final," implying that such acceptance means the concurrence of the parties to the suit in the soundness of the judgment. I do not think that such assumption will stand probing. If he will add to his list of appealed cases those which are not appealed solely because the aggrieved party has no means wherewith to further contest his rights, or, having the means, he has no inclination to waste any more of them on an incompetent or dishonest attorney, he will swell his list immensely, and the percentage of reversals will doubtless grow proportionately. Such cases are unquestionably very numerous, and are "accepted as final" because the client learns "'Tis better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of." An attorney who mutilates his case in the first instance can be depended upon to murder it in the second. And of such is a disgracefully large percentage of the profession, as the best element thereof will frankly admit. Of all fools, the most dangerous and disgraceful to the community is the ordinary bookmade lawyer, and frequently, if not generally, he will be found as deficient in moral integrity as in mental sense. All of which makes an appeal to a court of law for the righting of a wrong a very uncertain, unsafe, and unsatisfactory business, as many a sufferer who has tried the experiment can testify.

These observations are not particularly complimentary of the honored profession, but I think they are entirely just and true, and therefore justifiably uttered. A. E. O.

Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1900.

Pronunciation of Bethphage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have the actors and managers of the play "Ben-Hur" some new authority not generally familiar to the public, or are they simply unaware of the accepted pronunciation of such a name as Bethphage? Phyfe, who is no mean authority himself, very positively commands us not to say Beth'faj, and quotes Walker as saying, "This word is generally pronounced by the illiterate in two syllables." Now, no one can accuse so accomplished an actor as Mr. Morgan of being illiterate, so I am curious to know his authority as against both profane and Biblical dictionaries.

One or two other words used in the play struck me as peculiar, inasmuch as they are at least not the usual pronunciations. One of these is Sheik. The more scholarly sound is used, that of long a, but the average person seldom or never hears that pronunciation in school or elsewhere. I cannot find Messala in any of my dictionaries, hence I have nothing to offer against calling it Messalla, but I should prefer the accent on the first syllable. Still another word given an unusual accent, though fully authorized, is Balthaser. Where there is a permissible difference would it not be better to use the one people commonly hear from the lips of cultured people?

But the word I am really worrying over is Bethphage, given by every authority known to me as Beth'faje. Why should the actors change this?

JAMES SHEERIN.

New York, Jan. 5, 1900.

The Cuban Policy for the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To try to persuade that my long experience in the Orient both justifies an expression of my opinion and renders it not valueless, I venture to point out that if my advice in favor of a protectorate for the Philippines published in your issues of Dec. 5, 1898, and later dates, and in The Washington Post of Jan. 4, 1899, had been promptly followed, it is now evident that there would have been no war. I again advise that promptly applying the Cuban policy to the Philippines, by passing the Bacon joint resolution that excludes only those Filipinos fighting us, will end that war honorably and satisfactorily.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 8, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Two Kinds of Them.

"What is a bookworm, Uncle Jack?"

"It is a person who would rather read than eat; or it is a worm that would rather eat than read."—Indianapolis Journal.

Unpardonable.

"A man who will beat his wife," exclaimed Mrs. Rivers, "is cruel!"

And she upset the chessboard.—Chicago Tribune.

The Ruling Passion.

Floor Walker—Hurry out, madam! The store's afire!

Mrs. Purchase—Oh, is it? Then I'll just wait for the fire sale.—Philadelphia North American.

Different Circumstances.

"Remember," said the young man's father, "that when I was your age I earned my own living."

"Of course," was the answer; "you did the best you could with your opportunities. But I'll venture to say you didn't get nearly as good a living as I get now without working."—Washington Star.

TROUBLE DOWN T' GROS'RY.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

Don't ye hate to get a-talkin' with a flub,
With a feller who is runnin' all to nub?
—With a crab who thinks he's cunnin',
sort of leaves his mouth a-runnin',
—Don't do nothin' but just set around and fub?

When I git to takin' comfort at the store,
Jeero-crismus if it doesn't make me sore
For to have my meditation busted all to thunderation
By a gibble, gobble, gabble sort of bore.

I've set there on a salt box forty years,
And critters come along and use my ears
To dump their chitter-chatter, 'bout a dern fool private matter,
'Bout their fambly, or some horseflesh, or some steers.

There are humstrums who have nothin' much to say,
Who'll set and chawnk terbacker, Suh, all day;
And they'll glibber off some hazy sort of talk that makes yer crazy
To smash 'em once and knock 'em out the way.

They'll spend the day a-talkin' round a pin;
Their brains is just a porridge—mighty thin—
—They'll tell ye all their trouble, tell ye once and tell ye double,
Then take a breath and tell it all agin.

They think that they're the biggest with big B.
They yammer on to prove the thing to me.
They'll tritter, tritter, trotter, trotter, in a half an inch o' water,
And reely think they're drownin' in the sea.

For thunder sakes will nothin' keep 'em shet?
Why can't they let a quiet critter set?
I'm a mod'rit kind o' feller, but I'll crack 'em on the smeller
If they don't pull off and leave me, now you bet.

The chap that's always dribblin' brummagem,
With nothin' down their gullets, Suh, but phlegm,
Would suit the neighbors better if they'd only stop and let a
Chap remember that there's som' 'un else 'sides them.

Don't ye hate, Suh, to git cornered by a flub,
Who thinks the world's a wheel and he's the hub?
When he spouts his langwidge fountain
I'm goin' to climb a mountain,
'Cause the law won't let me mash him with a club.

CANAL BILL IS NOT DEAD.

Diet Learns New Measure Will Be Introduced—The Kaiser's Communication Considered Weak.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—At the opening of the Diet to-day Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, read the speech from the throne, wherein it was shown that the finances of Prussia are in a satisfactory condition. The year of 1898-9 closed with a considerable surplus, and the current year, the Chancellor said, was expected to give favorable results. The estimates for 1900 maintained an equilibrium, and the revenue of the State railroads continued satisfactory.

The speech from the throne also announced the introduction of a bill for the construction of light railroads, the reintroduction of the Rhine-Elbe Canal bill after the completion of the proposed waterway for large ships between Berlin and Stettin, and other river improvements, and the intention of the Government to make the port of Emden available for transoceanic steamers, with the object of rendering the Rhenish commerce independent of foreign ports.

The speech concluded with promising the greatest possible attention to the interests of agriculture.

The Reichstag was reopened to-day. The business transacted was mostly formal, such as the verification of elections and the reading of petitions.

The budget will be discussed to-morrow.

The speech from the throne is generally regarded as weak and colorless. Without doubt it was intentionally non-committal, so as not to offend the Conservatives on the subject of a new Canal bill. This supposition is strengthened by the passage in which hope was expressed that the Government and people would labor together harmoniously and in which aid is promised to suffering agriculture.

The leading Conservative paper, the Kreuz Zeitung, says: "The speech from the throne contained no political surprises, the passage about the canal being conciliatory."

The Vossische Zeitung says the speech was "dry and sober, containing nothing new."

The Berliner Tageblatt remarks that the speech, "in its businesslike soberness, follows Prussian traditions."

The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "The Government will please keep in mind the fact that, if the Agrarian delegates again reject the Canal bill, they will do so in the exercise of their constitutional rights."

The National Zeitung says: "The speech was characterized by a total lack of that political directness which has been the rule of the Prussian Government since the canal crisis last Summer."

A BABY COMES TO ROYALTY.

Princess Henry of Prussia Gives Birth to Another Son.

KIEL, Prussia, Jan. 9.—Princess Henry of Prussia was safely accouched of a son this morning.

Princess Henry of Prussia was born in 1866. She was Princess Irene of Hesse, third daughter of the late Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. She was married to Prince Henry, younger brother of Emperor William of Germany, on May 24, 1888. The child just born makes the third, both the others also being boys. They are Prince Waldemar, born in 1889, and Prince Wilhelm, born in 1896.

Two years ago Prince Henry was placed in command of the Asiatic squadron of the German Navy.

THE KAISER ON SOCIALISM.

For the First Time Speaks Openly of the Movement—Does Not Address High School Students.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Emperor William, when receiving the Rectors of the three technical high schools to-day, for the first time spoke openly about Socialism, saying:

"Social Democracy I regard as evanescent; but you must make plain to your students their social and economic duties toward the workingmen."

His Majesty spoke at length about the growing importance of technical sciences, asserting that German technology enjoyed the greatest reputation abroad, even in England, where he had heard, he said, many appreciative remarks. Twice he emphasized the fact that men graduating from technical high schools exerted enormous influence upon the development of social questions.

This summary of the Emperor's address was given this evening at the centenary of the Berlin Technical High School by the Rector of the institution Prof. Kiedler, and the students showed a keen appreciation of the imperial teachings.

Owing to the poor acoustics of the hall and to a slight hoarseness which attacked him yesterday, the Emperor modified his original programme and did not deliver a speech before the students themselves.

The celebration was attended by a number of the highest Prussian officials, the Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Baron Rheinbaben, and others, as well as by the entire Faculty in gorgeous new robes of office. The conferring of the first doctorate upon Prince Henry of Prussia was accompanied by a brief eulogy, instancing the Prince as a promoter of technical sciences just now returning from an important naval diplomatic mission. The Prince will receive a series of the highest ovations when he arrives.

WOMAN DIES ON THE GALLOWS.

French Governess Who Killed Her Child Pays the Penalty.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Louise Masset, a French governess, who was convicted of the murder of her three-year-old son, was hanged at Newgate this morning. It is said the existence of the child was an obstacle to a marriage she had in view.

CANNIBALS FEAST ON SAILORS.

Admiralty Islands Natives Kill Crew of British Schooner.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mail advices from New Britain report the massacre of the Captain and crew of fifteen men belonging to the British schooner Nukumana of New South Wales, while trading among the Admiralty Islands. Only three boys, it appears, escaped, and, it is added, the natives after murdering the sailors inaugurated a feast ashore and ate their victims.

FRENCH CHAMBER RECONVENES.

The Presiding Officers of Both Houses Are Re-elected.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Chamber of Deputies was reopened to-day. M. Deschanel was re-elected President of the House by 308 votes against 221 cast for M. Brisson, who represented the advanced Republicans. The result was a foregone conclusion.

At the formal opening of the Senate, M. Fallières was re-elected President of that House.

The Provisional President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Turigny, senior Deputy, delivered the opening address, urging the Chamber to end the "oppressive contradiction which is stifling the country," and expressing the hope that "sterile agitations would cease." The address met with a mixed reception.

BRAZIL'S NEW RAILROAD.

Will Assist in Development of the Country by Foreigners.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 20.—The Sao Paulo and Rio Grande Railroad, 220 kilometers of which were recently opened, will connect Rio de Janeiro with Rio Grande do Sul. It will commence at Itavare, on the frontiers of Parana and Sao Paulo, where the Sorocaba Railroad terminates, and will end on the banks of the Uruguay River, on the frontiers of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, making a junction there with the Southwest Brazilian Railroad. The new line, when completed, will have a total length of 900 kilometers.

It is then proposed to build a strategic frontier line connecting Parana with Matto-Grosso, thus furnishing the means of transportation by land from all points in the Southern and Central States to the extreme border States, now only reached by means of sea and river by way of Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and the Paraguay River.

The States of Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Santa Catharina, Parana, and Minas-Geraos are gradually filling up with foreign elements, and the new railroads will probably assist very materially in the development of those regions, which are considered the only ones in Brazil suitable for European colonists.

An American Receives French Degree

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The new doctorate instituted by the University of Paris in 1897 for the benefit of foreigners was conferred to-day upon an American, Daniel Folkmar, former lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago, and now Professor of Anthropology at the new University of Brussels.

TEST OF A NEW CRUISER

The Albany Gets Her Official Trial at Newcastle.

EXCEEDS CONTRACT SPEED

Ship Was Purchased by the United States from Brazil Before the Spanish War.

NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 9.—The United States cruiser Albany, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Admiral Abrouali, purchased by the United States Government shortly before the beginning of the war with Spain, while under construction here, was given a successful official trial off this port to-day. She developed a speed of 20.87 knots, showed thorough seaworthiness, and exceeded her contract conditions.

The trial was under the supervision of a United States naval board, consisting of Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché; Chief Engineer Norton, and Constructor Gilmore. Once out in the North Sea, the Albany began to tune up. Four times she steamed past the measured mile, running under natural draught at a mean speed of 19.6 knots, which was .6 above contract speed. Then came the crucial test. Forced draught was brought to bear against the tide and wind. The Albany, which had previously not made any fuss, began to throw up seas from her ram to the bridge, but she cleared the waves as steadily as possible until she reached a speed of 20.87 knots. Her mean speed over the four measured miles, under forced draught, was 20.50. Her contract speed was 20 knots. But the Albany is easily capable of an additional knot.

Lieut. Commander Colwell, in speaking of the trial, said: "I am delighted with the ship. She is one of our fastest cruisers, and comes up to all the requirements."

Engineer Norton declared the engines worked like clockwork, and without a hitch.

The guns will be on board the new cruiser, ready for her American crew, in six weeks. She still has to undergo her endurance trial of six hours at 19 knots, natural draught.

The Armstrongs claim that to-day's tests show the Albany is the equal of any vessel of her class afloat.

Coming up the Tyne the cruiser flashed her new Cowper-Coles searchlights, experimenting for the first time with metallic instead of glass reflectors. The results were satisfactory. She was greeted with tooting from the harbor vessels, and the crew of the British training ship Wellesley cheered her heartily.

The Albany is a sister ship of the New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas. She was launched at Newcastle Jan. 14, 1899. She has a displacement of 3,600 tons, and her engines have an indicated horse power of 7,500 under natural draught, which is expected to give her a speed of more than twenty knots. She is 330 feet over all, with a molded breadth of 43 feet 9 inches, and a maximum draught of 16 feet 10 inches.

The new cruiser is schooner-rigged, has fighting tops on both masts, and a signal-yard on the foremast above the military-top. Her two funnels are placed amidships, and she is fitted with tubular boilers. The engines are of the triple-expansion, direct action type, each capable of generating an indicated horse power of 3,750. Her coal capacity is 850 tons, giving a steaming radius of 8,000 knots, sufficient to enable her to cross and recross the Atlantic.

The armament is arranged similarly to that of the Cincinnati, and consists of six 6-inch rapid-fire and four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns in the main battery. These are placed forward and aft on the upper deck. The secondary battery consists of ten 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and four Maxim rapid-fire guns. All the guns are of the latest type of rapid-fire rifles. The cruiser is also fitted with three submerged torpedo outfits. She has no armor, in the ordinary sense, but her machinery is protected by an arched steel deck just below the waterline, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches, and the turrets are protected over their positions by armor 4½ inches thick.

The Albany was built from Brazilian specifications, which the United States Government approved when she was purchased. American naval experts subsequently introduced a few American ideas which were developed during the war.

Typhoon in the Caroline Islands.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Mail advices from the Carolines say that a typhoon on Nov. 9 destroyed much property in the islands, especially in the Island of Yap. The German warship Jaguar narrowly escaped destruction.

TRACK LAYER'S HEAD SEVERED.

Fatality Due to Collision on the Brooklyn Elevated Road.

As the result of a collision between two Brooklyn elevated trains on the Broadway line yesterday afternoon, Patrick McGuire, thirty-two years old, a trackman, living at 32 Franklin Avenue, was instantly killed, his head being completely severed from the body. At the time of the accident McGuire and other men were at work on the structure laying a third track between Aberdeen Street and De Salles Place. A section train, drawn by Engine 16, in charge of Engineer Frank W. Brown, stood on the down-town track waiting to be unloaded, when a passenger train going toward the Brooklyn Bridge, and drawn by Engine 73, crashed into it.

McGuire was at work in the rear of the section train and was knocked down by the rear car, the collision forcing the train back several yards. He fell with his neck resting across the rail and his head was severed by the wheels. Engineer Brown was arrested on a charge of homicide.

ALLEGED GAMBLING HOUSE RAID.

Only Nine of the 124 Arrested Monday Night Held in Court.

The Essex Market Police Court was crowded yesterday morning during the arraignment of the 124 prisoners captured Monday night in the raid on the alleged gambling place over Dennis J. Sullivan's saloon, at 241 Bowery. Agents Thompson and Leitenberger of the Parkhurst Society, on whose complaints the men were arrested, were present as prosecuting witnesses.

After some discussion it was decided to proceed against only the dealers and those interested in the raided establishment, nine in number. One hundred and fifteen of the prisoners were then discharged, and the others, John Williams, "Jeff" Clark, Charles Cohn, "Gus" Morris, Albert Agnew, "Riky" Bell, John Koch, Henry Smith, and Charles C. Stephens were held for examination.

President York said yesterday he would institute an immediate investigation by the Police Board of the alleged gambling. Charges may be made against Capt. Herlihy of the Eldridge Street Station.

Runaway Horse Kills a Woman.

Mrs. Bridget Grady, fifty-seven years old, who lived with a married daughter at 52½ Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, met death yesterday afternoon by being run down by a runaway horse belonging to the Empire State Dairy Company. The accident occurred at Bushwick and De Kalb Avenues, and the woman lay in the street for nearly an hour before an ambulance arrived from St. Catharine's Hospital. Dr. Keller, the ambulance surgeon, declared that the delay was due to the neglect of the police to send in the call promptly. The woman was removed to her daughter's house, where she died. Charles Rhodes of 101 Harrison Avenue, the driver of the runaway horse, was locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station charged with homicide.

Dr. Bushnell's Resignation.

It was admitted yesterday by a few members of the congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church that the recent resignation of the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell might have occasioned disagreeable consequences had the retirement of the associate pastor been managed in a less careful manner. When spoken to on this subject Dr. Bushnell said: "There has always been a very deep feeling between my congregation and myself, and I will admit that I have personally requested some of those who have been a little outspoken against my resignation to make no protest." When asked if it was true that he had been guaranteed practically two years' salary, he replied, "Well, yes; something like that. You have it about correct."

RETURN OF MAUDE ADAMS.

Babbie Allures Gavin Dishart Once More, This Time at the Criterion Theatre.

The audience which welcomed Maude Adams at the Criterion Theatre last night was scarcely less entusiastic than that which cheered her first performance of Barrie's piquant heroine when Miss Adams began her career as a star in the Empire Theatre more than two years ago. "The Little Minister" is still the most profitable play in this country, and the larger share of credit for this must be due to the actress who "created" Babbie, because the play has had no such vogue in England as it has enjoyed here.

The charm of Miss Adams's acting in this rôle is, indeed, irresistible. It also defies analysis. In a merely technical sense her acting has seemed more satisfying in other rôles. But in no other has she exerted so strong a spell upon the public.

The impersonation has not changed in any essential since the first run of the play. Every denotement of Babbie's various moods seems the same. Perhaps in the brisk and emotionally strong and varied climax of Act III. it is somewhat more dexterous, but the effect upon the ordinary spectator has surely not changed. A blithesome, delightful, irresponsible, unaccountable creature this Babbie surely is, with her share of womanly affection and more than her share of capriciousness, with a sort of impish love of mischief, an alert mind, a tender heart, and a saving sense of humor. But neither Babbie nor Maude Adams stands in any present need of indorsement.

Much of the scenery seems new, and all of it is picturesque and appropriate. Mr. Furst's incidental music grows a trifle monotonous. Orrin Johnson as Gavin Dishart is superior to his predecessor, Mr. Edeson, only in his more youthful and less sophisticated appearance, and in his power of emotional expression. In the scene of conflicting emotion in Act. III. Mr. Johnson acts with a semblance of sincere feeling. In the quieter passages he is less effective.

W. H. Thompson retains the rôle of Tammas Whamond and George Fawcett that of Rob Dow, and both are commendable. Peyton Carter also carries his trivial part with characteristic humor, but the robustious method of the veteran Mrs. W. G. Jones seems out of keeping with the quaint humor and delicate fancy of her scenes

"My Lady's Lord" to be Withdrawn.

After next Saturday night's performance of "My Lady's Lord" at the Empire Theatre Charles Frohman will withdraw the play temporarily, and on the following Tuesday evening he will present for the first time in this country Capt. Leo Trevor's comedy, in three acts, entitled "Brother Officers." The cast which will be seen in this piece will include William Faversham, Guy Standing, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., G. W. Howard, W. H. Crompton, George Osborne, Jr., Edwin Stevens, George R. Pierce, George Sylvester, Miss Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Miss Blanche Burton, and Miss Lilian Thurgate. After "Brother Officers" has been produced for a week or two, a number of special matinées of "My Lady's Lord" will be given.

Cast for "Mam'selle Aukins."

The complete cast which has been secured by Alfred E. Aarons to be seen in the new musical comedy entitled "Mam'selle Aukins," which he will produce in one of the large cities of this State the latter part of January, and later in this city, includes Etienne Girardet, George C. Boniface, Will Armstrong, Richard Carle, Snitz Edwards, Charles Danby, Paula Edwardes, Margaret Sylva, Mamie Gilroy, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Anna Robinson, Rose Beaumont, Nellie Beaumont, Hattie Delarc, Miss Wallen, Georgie Carhart, Maude Homans, Fay Russell, Rose Carroll, Jean Caskie, Madge Dean, Marjorie Relyea, Beulah Coolidge, and a chorus of forty.

Talent for "The Great Ruby."

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest, who has associated himself with Arthur Rehan to present "The Great Ruby" after March 1, telegraphed to the West, where Rose Coghlan is playing with "The White Heather" company offering her a salary of $500 a week to play the rôle of the adventuress Countess Mirtza Charkoff in their production. They also made a flattering offer to her husband, John T. Sullivan, to play a leading rôle.

Six Theatres in Darkness.

Darkness again prevailed in the Broadway, Casino, Hammerstein's Victoria, Wallack's, Daly's, and Bijou Theatres during a part of last night, on account of some unaccountable accident to the wires of the United Electric Light and Illuminating Company, which supplies these theatres with electric light. The accident occurred about 8 o'clock, when the audiences were filing into the theatres, and only through the immediate bringing into use of the gas were the people seated. The delay to the performances was not long, as the electric light was only off about thirty-five minutes.

NEWARK CITY HOME BURNED.

The Three Hundred Inmates Get Out in Safety and Some Take Advantage of the Chance to Escape.

VERONA, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Newark City Home was destroyed by fire to-night, and the 300 inmates were routed out. Some escaped from custody, but the majority of them are safe in the penitentiary and the branch insane asylum. The building was entirely destroyed. There was no life lost and no one was injured.

The discipline maintained after the fire started was excellent, and the inmates were marched out of the building and a couple of miles to the other institutions, where they are sheltered. The fire started in the cupola from some unknown cause.

The flames were discovered just as the inmates of both departments of the institution were ready for supper. The alarm was at once given, and they were quickly marshaled under the fire drill. They were then marched out of the building, although the fire had not as yet made much headway. After the companies had been drawn up outside some of the older and more trustworthy boys were told off to aid in the work of rescuing property.

The rest were divided off between the penitentiary and the insane asylum. About twenty-five boys escaped during the transferring of the inmates to those institutions. Those who had been told off for salvage work worked manfully and threw bedding and furniture out of the windows and dragged them to safe places.

The residents of the village and of the farming district around hurried to the home and aided in the work of saving the furniture. There was no water or fire apparatus available, and for hours after the building had been stripped of its furniture, the crowds stood around watching the flames as they ate downward. The fire was so hot that the brick walls became white, and presented a brilliant spectacle. From the mountain tops the scene was beautiful, and thousands from Montclair and Bloomfield viewed the sight from them.

The main building was of brick, and with the surrounding buildings, cost the City of Newark nearly $250,000. It was used as a reformatory, and was one of the colony of institutions of various characters which the city and county have located in this valley.

Protest Against a Fire House.

There is much indignation among the resident and property owners of West Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, over the fact that the Sinking Fund Commission has granted permission to the Fire Department to erect a fire house on the Water Department's plot of ground which runs from Ninety-second to Ninety-third Street, just west of Columbus Avenue. The West End Association has taken the matter up and when its committee appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission they were informed that the matter was out of the commission's hands, and that the permit to build the house had been granted. Fire Commissioner Scannell's attention was also called to the protest. He said that the matter had been settled, but promised to see what could be done in the matter, and it is likely that a hearing will be granted the association. The block where it is proposed to erect the fire house is one of the finest on the west side, and property owners denounce the erection of the house as an outrage, and say that it will have a ruinous effect on realty if built.

Oberlin College Gets $60,000.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—L. H. Severance, formerly Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, has given $60,000 to Oberlin College laboratory.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The third secular day of another busy week in the world of society brings with it a number of receptions, several luncheons and dinners, and again the opera. The most notable dinners of this evening will be given by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow of 6 East Seventy-sixth Street and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons (Miss Walker of 294 Madison Avenue.) The last, which will be followed by a theatre party, is given in honor of Miss Evelyn Parsons, one of the most prominent débutantes of the season and a niece of Mr. Parsons. Mrs. Bayard Dominick and the Misses Dominick will give a reception at their residence, 22 West Fifty-first Street, this afternoon, and there will be numerous "at homes," including those of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., (Miss Ludlow,) of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, and of Mrs. George R. Howell of 500 Madison Avenue.

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Yesterday was "the day after the ball" in New York society. Mrs. Drexel's cotillion of Monday night was a late one, and it was almost daylight yesterday morning before the guests had departed. Yesterday, consequently, with its bracing air, seemed on Fifth Avenue until late in the afternoon extremely dull. There were few carriages, and society was conspicuous by its absence from the fashionable thoroughfare. The tragic fire at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, however, had the effect of wakening many who had just got into their homes. Indeed, there were among the spectators several men and a few women still in evening clothes. The narrow escapes last year of Mr. and Mrs Herbert Robbins and other well-known people in the locality filled with apprehension many who have handsome residences which might prove veritable tinder boxes in case of another such fire.

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The departure of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt for Europe on the Vallant on Monday with a number of guests, among whom were Mr. Winfield Hoyt and Mr. Louis Webb, was not unexpected. He will tarry for a considerable period in West Indian waters so as to allow Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., time to receive him at Nice and to be companions de voyage in a cruise later in the Spring, and to avoid complications. He will visit the Duchess of Marlborough, who just now is entertaining her mother and brother at Blenheim, and these guests will join Mr and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at Nice and remain with them until just before the arrival of the Valiant.

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There were any number of receptions and at homes yesterday. Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer gave the second of a series of three at her residence, 55 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mrs. Van Rensselaer is a bride of a few weeks. She was Miss Caroline Fitz-Gerald of Brookline, Mass. The reception was largely attended by the Hecksher-Van Rensselaer connection and by many of the representatives of old New York society. Mrs. Walter R. Gillette and Miss Gillette of 24 West Fortieth Street, Mrs. Charles Pheips of 22 East Thirty-Second Street, and Mrs. George Crocker also had days. Mrs. Bolton Hall, 20 East Sixty-fifth Street, gave a luncheon. Mrs. Adee and the Misses Adee, 11 West Forty-seventh Street, held the first of their Tuesdays in January yesterday, and Lent had its premonition in the first meeting of the Sewing Class in aid of the Lying-in Hospital, which met in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Mortimer Brooks.

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The St. Louis, sailing to-day for Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Dr. Percy N. Barnesby, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, two daughters and an infant; Guy Wetmore Carryl, Miss Nita Carritte, S. Montgomery Roosevelt, Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia, Dr. Charles H. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, Miss Hattie Gammell of Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Grey, C. M. Grey, F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Megargee of Philadelphia, the Hon. Henry A. Mills of London, Sir Cecil Moon and Lady Moon of London, Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Rogers and children of Albany, Mr. Charles R. Smith and Miss Helen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. H. R. Thaw of Pittsburg, W. Gibson White of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams.

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To-night will bring in Philadelphia Mr. Lyman Biddle's ball for Miss Edith Frances Biddle. The First Assembly Ball will be danced on Friday evening. Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., will give a cotillion at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, for Miss Edith Gray of Albany and Miss Mary McCormick of Chicago. The same favored young women will be the guests of honor at a dinner dance to be given by Mrs George W. Childs Drexel at her residence on Jan. 23. Another notable ball in Philadelphia will be given by Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison on Jan. 26 in Horticultural Hall for her daughter, Miss Mildred Harrison.

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The third of the Fortnightly dances was held in the Astor Gallery of the Astoria last night. The members and guests were received in the myrtle room by Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, who wore a gown of black velvet, and several other of the patronesses, among whom were Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. C. E. Sands, Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, and Mrs. C. R. Huntington. Among the guests, none of whom were New Yorkers, were Miss Audrey Stanwood, Miss Helen Montgomery, Miss M. W. Sanders, Miss Erving of Philadelphia, Miss Margaret Betts, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Edith D Merrell, Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, and the Messrs. Garrett Kip, George Stillman, W. Wilson Drake, R. V. Evans, Eugene Alexander, and Mr. Whitbick. The cotillion was led by Mr. Emory Hawes. There were two favor figures, in which the favors for the girls were fans, Egyptian in style, of peacock feathers, and different colored butterflies for the hair, while those for the men were Dutch pipes and handsome calendars. There was a large attendance, and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor, Dr. Louis Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Francke, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Junod, Miss Beardman, Miss Heloise Beeckman, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Dorothy Higginson, Miss Marie E. Davis, Miss Agnes C. Adams, Miss Ellen W. Turnbull, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Georgette Kid, Miss May Riker, and Messrs. Hunter Breckinridge, Henry B. Cameron, A. T. Douglass, Ralph Monell, Robert Hoe, Jr., and De Courcey Ireland.

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Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, Sr., gave a large dance last evening at the Metropolitan Club Annex for his granddaughter, Miss Mary Gurnee, a débutante of this season. Miss Gurnee is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., and her mother was Miss Belle Barney. The affair was really a débutantes' dance, and there were comparatively few of the older element in society present. The guests were received by Miss Della Gurnee, an aunt of the débutante, whose gown was of mauve satin, trimmed with exquisite lace and encrustations of brilliants. She wore diamond ornaments, and for a coiffure ornament a diamond aigrette, and carried a bouquet of orchids. The rooms of the annex were beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses and palms. The cotillion was danced after supper, the favors being tambourines, with artificial flowers, toy birds, walking sticks, feather fans, crystal vinaigrettes, gun-metal pencils, fencing foils, and "lucky" pincushions. In the last figure bouquets of natural flowers were used. Miss Mary Gurnee danced with the leader. There were some 250 guests present, among them being the Misses de Peyster, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Miss Delafield, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Mildred C. Dix, Miss Van Nest, Miss Metcalf, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Wood, Miss Bend, Miss Ripley, Miss Hall, Miss Banks, Miss Edith Clark, Miss Bliss, Miss Whitney, Miss Rutherfurd, Miss Minturn, Miss Martha Townsend, and Miss Kernochan, and the Messrs. Bishop, Livingston, Sands, Thompson, Beeckman, Robbins, Leverich, Betts, Hadden, Cutting, Pinchot, Benkard, Bull, Kernochan, and Townsend. There were also present a few young married couples, including Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Weekes, and Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the second of their Tuesday evening informal musicales in the Tiffany Building, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, last evening. There were about 100 guests present. The musical programme consisted of Liza Lehman's always delightful and popular "In a Persian Garden," which was sung by the original quartet, Mr. David Bispham, Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Miss Marguerite Hall. It seemed to the hearers as if Mr. Bispham had never rendered the splendid solo "Myself When Young" with more force and expression, while Mr. Mackenzie Gordon's rendition of the beautiful "Oh, Moon of My Delight That Knows No Wane" held his hearers spellbound, as usual. Mr. Bispham and Miss Hall sang several duos, as did also Mrs. Ford and Mr. Gordon. The usual light supper was served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Miss De Barril, Mr. William Harold Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. William Callender.

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To the surprise of the golfing fraternity, who had rather understood that the Baltusrol Golf Club would be the sole applicant for the woman National amateur golf championship next Autumn, the Shinnecock Golf Club of Southampton, as well as a Chicago club, have made applications for the event. It would appear as if the Baltusrol Club was the most available for the next championship tournament. Its links are being put in splendid condition, it is very accessible to New York, a great feature at the time of year when the women's championship tournament is held, and although one of the best-known and most popular of suburban golf courses, it has never had a championship tournament, while the Shinnecock Club has had two—one before the United States Golf Association was formed, and the first under the association in 1896, when W. J. Whigham of Chicago was the winner. These were men's tournaments, but the opinion is generally expressed that it would be only fair for the Baltusrol Club to have the first chance this year, if the tournament is to go to an Eastern club.

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Among the reported engagements is that of Miss Amy Bonner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bonner, and Mr. Charles W. Bowring, an Englishman, who has been living in New York for some time.

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Mr. Adrian Iselin, Jr., has left the Engadine, and is en route for New York. Mrs. Iselin and the Misses Iselin will remain at the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, the entire Winter. Mrs. Iselin's health is much improved. Mr. George Work has also settled down for the Winter at Davos. The season in the Engadine is a bit backward. There are as yet very few American visitors, and not as many English people as generally congregate there at this season.

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Snow has fallen on the Riviera, and it has been so cold and bleak at Monte Carlo that nearly all the tourists who wanted to stop for a while have again departed. Paris is still stirred up a bit about the Boer war, and the Americans and English are banded together. A concert at the Ritz Hotel recently was given under distinguished auspices for the benefit of the British Widows and Orphans Fund. Among the patronesses were the Infanta Eulalie and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Both Mrs. and Miss Goelet are passing the Winter in Paris, where it is a bit gayer than in London. In fact, the latter city is gloomy beyond description.

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In addition to the usual November and quarterly issues the Social Register Association has published this year a visiting index, systematizing days at home in New York City. Families in the Register are indexed by districts and days at home. The following arrangement has been used, as these days appear to be generally accepted for the various divisions: Mondays, side streets about Fiftieth; Tuesdays, Fifth Avenue; Wednesdays, Lexington and Park Avenues and side streets, Twenty-third to Fiftieth; Thursdays, Madison Avenue, Gramercy Park, and Irving Place, to Twenty-third, and Fridays, Washington Square and side streets to Twenty-third.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GERRY.

Directors of the New York S. P. C. C. Record in a Resolution Their Appreciation of His Services.

At a meeting yesterday of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the following resolution was read and approved, and the Secretary was directed to enter it in full on the minutes:

The twenty-fifth year of the existence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the first that was ever constituted for the objects it is intended to subserve, having just passed, the Directors deem it but just to record their appreciation of the continued, constant, and zealous services of its President, the Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry.

From its organization in 1874 to this time Mr. Gerry has been associated with the society as its counsel, Vice President, and, for more than twenty years, as its President. In these various capacities his labors have been widely different from those all too numerous perfunctory officials who are magnified chiefly by the position that they occupy rather than by the value of any labors that they may bestow. He has been from the very inception of the society supervisor, active participant, and chief final adviser in the not infrequent complicated issues that arise in its operations and in its diverse affairs, as well as the unheralded, oft repeated, and unstinted contributor toward the funds required for the advancement of its beneficent work.

In working out the legislation of this State that refers to cruelty to children and their protection, there was no beaten path to follow, no pioneer had blazed the way through the thickets of prejudice, superstition, and varied habits of a very mixed population; all being novel and without precedent, serious thought and careful statements were essential. This legislation, conceived and consummated principally through the efforts of Mr. Gerry, has been the basis of the laws on this subject in England, France, Germany, and Italy.

During these twenty-five years over 125,000 complaints have been investigated, involving nearly 50,000 convictions, more than 300,000 children, and the placing of over 80,000 of them in comfortable homes under moral influences. Can any one doubt that the dealing with these vast numbers of the human family, of all races, creeds, colors, sexes, and conditions has required anything less than the constant exercise of the most painstaking consideration and of rare judgment?

The Directors of the society, with unfeigned pleasure, make this record of their estimate of the value of Mr. Gerry's services, disinterested and unremunerated, and add that gratifying evidences of recent widely increasing public interest in the beneficent work of the society are markedly manifest.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

UNION RAILWAY COMPANY WINS

Court of Appeals Upholds Legality of Common Council's Consent.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed, with costs, the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, in affirming the judgment of the Trial Term dismissing the action begun by Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., against Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements in New York City, the authorities of that city, and the Union Railway Company. This decision confirms the grants made to the Union Railway by the Common Council, and by Street Commissioner Haffen. Bohmer alleged in his action that the consents of the Common Council to the company to lay tracks and use the public streets of New York City were illegal, and were granted in violation of law, and that the privileges were illegal, because they wrongfully exempted the defendant from paying into the City Treasury a tax of 3 per cent. annually on its gross receipts.

When the case went to trial Justice Truax, the Trial Justice, granted a motion dismissing the suit, which decision is finally affirmed by the Court of Appeals. This decision validates the several franchises granted by the City of New York to the Union Railway Company. The decision in effect discloses also that Chapter 340 of the Laws of 1892 which gave the Union Railway Company the right to operate in the City of New York, under privileged conditions is not unconstitutional.

Ex-Commissioner Kane Wins Suit.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—James Kane, former Commissioner of Sewers of New York City, who was indicted for committing a fraud on the city by awarding city contracts in excess of the value thereof, who demurred to the indictment, has been sustained in his appeal to the Court of Appeals. This court to-day handed down a decision affirming the judgment sustaining the demurrer.

William De Boise Exonerated.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Jan. 9.—Coroner E. S. Moore exonerated William De Boise from suspicion of having killed an unknown Pole who was found dead in De Boise's house after it had been partially destroyed by fire Monday morning. The Coroner declared that the Pole had met death from suffocation.

Curling at Van Cortlandt Park.

In the annual curling match between the North and South of Scotland, decided at the mill pond in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the "brithers" from the North won all the prizes, scoring 88 shots to 59 for their opponents. David Soulis took the Dalrymple Medal, Robert Kelloch the flag, and James Skip of the fifth rink, won the Kilpatrick Medal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Thomas Smith.

The Rev. Thomas Smith, the pastor for nineteen years of St. Mary's Parish, at Greenwich, Conn., died there yesterday of dropsy. He was in his sixtieth year. The funeral services will be held Friday morning, and Bishop Tierney has notified all the clergy in the State to attend. Father Smith was born in County Longford, Ireland, and his early education was received there. His theological course was taken in the Provincial Seminary, then at Fordham, and Archbishop Hughes ordained him in New York May 30, 1873. He preached as curate in New Haven, Thompsonville, and Danbury, and assumed the pastorate at Greenwich nineteen years ago. Two weeks previous to his death he was assisted into the church and officiated. His last words were addressed to friends at his bedside, and were: "I want to return thanks to you all for your kindnesses to me. I forgive every one for the slightest act of unkindness and wish all to forgive me too, as I hope and pray the Heavenly Father will forgive them and me."

Dr. Thomas Holmes.

Dr. Thomas Holmes, the discoverer of an embalming fluid, died Monday at his home, 267 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was eighty-two years old. He lived in Brooklyn for sixty years. Dr. Holmes was born in New York City, but his parents moved to Williamsburg while he was a boy. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, and after his graduation he was for six years attached to the Coroners' office as examining physician. During the war of the rebellion he embalmed 4,028 bodies. He had in his home at the time of his death a large number of specimens of embalming work, and it is said that some time ago he discovered a fluid which he believed would destroy the germs of contagious diseases. For three years before his death he was practically out of business, devoting all his time to the study of embalming.

George H. Nichols.

George H. Nichols died yesterday at his residence, 253 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Nichols was born in Rhode Island seventy-seven years ago. He came to New York when a young man, and founded the Nichols Chemical Company, one of the first firms to engage in the manufacture of glucose. Mr. Nichols retired from active business five years ago. He was a Trustee and Deacon of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, a Director of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and was interested in many other charitable organizations. He is survived by three sons, William H., E. R., and George E. Nichols.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY FRANCES MCKEEVER, wife of Gen. Chauncey McKeever, United States Army, and daughter of the late William Chauncey of this city, died Tuesday at Washington, D. C.

FRANK R. PLETCHER, a handkerchief merchant of this city, died Monday at Germantown, Penn. He was born in Germantown forty-five years ago and had been engaged in business in this city for many years. He was a member of the Catholic Club and leaves a wife.

ELWIN LEROY LIVERMORE, a traveling salesman for Acker, Merrall & Condit, died at his home, at 438 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, last Monday of heart disease. He was forty-nine years old, and was born in St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of Americus Council, 654, Royal Arcanum, and Copestone Masonic Lodge of this city. He was unmarried. His mother and one brother survive him.

JOHN H. MARTENHOFF died Sunday at his home, at 180 Concord Street, Brooklyn, from a congestive chill. He was born in Manhattan and was forty-seven years old. He was a lifelong friend of Hugh McLaughlin, and was prominent in politics. Twelve years ago he opened a hotel, which he conducted successfully up to the time of his death. He was a member of the Second Assembly District Democratic Club. Mr. Martenhoff was unmarried. He leaves two sisters.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Riggs—Spicer.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth S. Spicer and James Gilbert Riggs took place at 5 o'clock this evening at the residence of the Misses Masters here. The Rev. Thornton M. Niven performed the ceremony. Miss Spicer was attended by Miss Edith M. Fort as maid of honor. Dr. Willard G. Reynolds of Brooklyn was best man. Howard D. Hadley of Plattsburg and Richard Tyers of Dobbs Ferry were the ushers. Many guests from out of town were present at the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Riggs will take up their residence here.

SHAFTER TO ACT AS ESCORT.

Is Ordered to Accompany the Body of Gen. Lawton to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A formal order has been issued from the War Department to Major Gen. Shafter to escort the body of the late Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton from San Francisco to Washington upon its arrival from Manila, which is expected to be about Feb. 1.

Gen. Shafter will be accompanied by one of his aides de camp. The body is to be interred with full military honors at the National Cemetery at Arlington, and the President, members of the Cabinet, and many other distinguished people will attend the service.

DUCKWORTH CLUB BANQUET.

Absence of Prominent Democrats Causes Comment in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The failure of several prominent Democrats to attend the Jackson Day banquet of the Duckworth Club is causing much comment. The gentlemen who absented themselves were ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, Lou Reemelin, and Mayor Gustav Tafel. Reemelin has always been prominent at Democratic gatherings. His absence was due, it is whispered, to the fact that Campbell, his old enemy, had been invited to be present as a guest.

Why the Mayor failed to attend is another matter. His son and private secretary, Richard, said that his father had another engagement. Richard was not there. Neither was Col. Scott, nor was Isaac J. Miller of the Board of City Affairs, nor Philip Renner.

BAR ASSOCIATION ELECTION.

John E. Parsons Succeeds James C. Carter as President.

The annual meeting of the New York Bar Association took place last night at the Association Building. Herbert B. Turner presided at the meeting in the absence of James C. Carter, the President, who was out of town. The reports of the Treasurer and the Committee on Admissions showed a balance in the treasury of $5,468, and a membership of 1,641.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—John E. Parsons; Vice Presidents—Cephas Brainerd, William G. Choate, Hamilton Odell, Herbert B. Turner, and James M. Varnum; Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell; Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith; Executive Committee, Class of 1900—George L. Rives, class of 1902; Michael H. Cardozo, John H. Cole, John W. Simpson, David Willcox, and Aaron Pennington Whitehead; Committee on Admissions, Class of 1902—Henry M. Alexander, Charles K. Beekman, Alfred S. Brown, Frederick H. Comstock, Francis C. Huntington, Noah C. Rogers, and Edward B. Whitney.

The following were elected to membership in the association: Arthur Knox, Bert Hanson, John Hill Morgan, Meredith Hare, Robert W. Thompson, Jr., Messmore Kendall, Thomas P. Rothwell, and Arthur D. Greenfield.

Ice Yachting on the Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Seventeen boats of the North Shrewsbury River Ice Yacht Club started this afternoon in the Commodore's race. The triangular course was sailed over four times. A light southerly breeze blew. The Get There was an easy winner in the big class, her time being 34 minutes 15 seconds. Edna M. was second and Kittie third. The winner in the third class was the Daisy, whose time was 46 minutes 20 seconds. The Flaw was second and Zip third.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Indorsed.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County, at a meeting held in Brooklyn last night, adopted resolutions by a rising vote indorsing Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

S. L. MALONE MAKES CHARGES.

Dead Priest's Nephew Gives Out a Statement Regarding Treatment of Church Authorities.

Sylvester L. Malone, a nephew of the late Father Malone, made a statement yesterday in regard to the trouble at the parish house of the late priest in Brooklyn, between the Malone family and Bishop McDonnell during Father Malone's illness and after his death.

The statement reviewed the whole trouble in detail, beginning with the arrival of the Malone family at the rectory and the substitution of two trained nurses for the nurse previously in attendance upon the sick priest.

It is charged in this statement that, during a visit of the Vicar General to Father Malone's bedside, a paper, drawn up by Mgr. Duffy and Father Carroll, Dean of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and purporting to be a will from memory, was presented to Father Malone by Lawyer George L. Fox for approval, after Father Malone had refused to leave it in Mr. Fox's possession. It is further alleged that the Vicar General demanded the discharge of the dying priest's nephew as manager of McCaddin Hall, and that he threatened to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees in the sick room, for that purpose.

The statement also declares that a check drawn by Father Malone on his personal account in the First National Bank of Brooklyn was dishonored at first because of "an understanding with the Bishop not to p

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

The Two Houses Meet and Receive the Governor's Message.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS

Gov. Voorhees Favors Classification of Franchises—Girls' Industrial School Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New Jersey Legislature convened at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The corridors, galleries, and floors of both Houses were crowded, and there was a profuse floral display. The two houses organized by the election of the officers recently decided upon by the Republican caucauses. Senator Johnson of Bergen, taking the chair in the upper house, made a short speech thanking the members for the honor. Assemblyman Jones of Essex, Speaker of the Assembly, also thanked the members of that body.

After the two houses had been organized the annual message of Gov. Foster M. Voorhees was read. Gov. Voorhees says that when the last of the State bonds, amounting to $71,000, issued for war purposes, falling due in 1902, are paid, the State will be entirely free of debt.

In discussing the protection of the oyster beds, the Governor says the annual value of the oyster crop of the State is nearly $2,000,000, a sum equal to the value of the yearly wheat production. The industry gives direct employment to about 600 boats and over 3,000 men.

He calls attention to the fruitless joint efforts of New York and New Jersey to interest the Federal Government in the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson from defacement and depredation, but expresses the belief that the two States will succeed in acquiring the necessary land to insure the inclusion of the Palisades in a public park scheme.

The Governor says the State has thus far realized $4,000,000 from the sale of its lands under water, and about $1,000,000 from rentals thereof. He estimates the value of such lands remaining unsold at $20,000,000.

On the subject of the taxation of the franchises of street railway, telegraph, and telephone companies and gas, water, and electric-light companies, whose use of public property, he says, may not in a strict sense be deemed a monopoly, but practically is such, the Governor says:

"The question pressing upon your attention and demanding answer is, Do the franchises of corporations of a quasi-public nature, enjoying special privileges in the use of public property, possess a value which should be the subject of taxation, and if so, are the laws defective in not subjecting them to such taxation?

"This special privilege or exclusive right is as much an element of value as the rest of the property of such corporations, and is so regarded by those interested therein and by the public. Ample proof of this fact is found in the vast increase of the amount of their interest-bearing securities and stocks, a large part whereof have been issued upon the basis of the value of the franchises referred to, and find their security in the possession thereof by the companies issuing them. The rapid growth of our cities, thus affording greater patronage and income, the diminished cost of constructing and extending quasi-public works, inventions that facilitate and decrease the expense of operation, have each contributed to the enhancement of the relative value of the franchise. Shall that element of value be subject to taxation?

"I fully realize the importance of dealing with this matter in a conservative spirit. The prosperity of a State depends largely upon the security which it affords to invested capital. It ought not to be forgotten that when a great many of the corporations now exercising these franchises established their business their success was by no means certain.

"In my judgment the fairest and most practical way to deal with the problem is to classify by legislative enactment these special franchises for the purpose of taxation by one of the State boards. This, I think, is particularly necessary, in view of the fact that many of the corporations referred to are exercising franchises in more than one municipality.

"This subject is probably the most important that will engage your attention during the present session, and I suggest that it be taken up for consideration as early as practicable, to the end that something definite and satisfactory may be accomplished before adjournment."

The Governor devotes considerable space to the attacks on the management of the State Industrial School for Girls, which, he declares, were unjust. On this subject he says, in part:

"This school has during the past year gained an unpleasant and unfortunate notoriety. Exaggerated and sensational accounts, spread broadcast over the country, have created a deeply erroneous impression as to the purposes of the school, the methods of its management, and the results there attained. Officious intermeddlers, seeking a cheap notoriety and influenced by no honest purpose, or pretending to speak officially for some well-meaning but wholly irresponsible and self-constituted organizations, with a prejudice born of ignorance and the assumption of an authority which the Legislature has wisely withheld from them, voluntarily and without any special demand for their views or an investigation of facts from reliable sources, have rushed into print with their ill-considered criticisms and suggestions.

"The public, not informed of the true character of their utterances, which are neither sacred nor infallible, has attached to them an undue weight. From this mistaken zeal and unwarranted conduct there has come incalculable harm to an institution which is doing great good, and to the State an undeserved dishonor.

"The records of the school afford the strongest proof that a wise care and faithful attention has marked the conduct of the officers and Board of Trustees and Managers. It is to be regretted that the members of the old board felt obliged to resign rather than submit to the unfair imputations and unjust criticism which characterized the attack made on their official conduct. They are men of eminent respectability and high standing in the community, and had served the State for many years with faithfulness and zeal.

"At no time has the claim been made that the school has reached the full measure of perfection, but under the management of the Trustees, aided by the intelligent and suggestive help of the Board of Women Visitors and of the officers, decided and, under the circumstances, astonishing reforms and advances have been made."

After the reading of the Governor's message the presiding officers of both houses announced their committee appointments.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate the following nominations: Supreme Court Justice, Job H. Lippincott; reappointed; Bank and Insurance Commissioner, William Bettle, reappointed; State Prison Supervisor, Edward J. Anderson, reappointed; Prosecutor of Bergen County, Earnest Koester, (Rep.,) to succeed Peter W. Stagg, (Dem.;) Trustees of the Girls' Industrial School, Noble C. Bristol, Alfred D. Carnagy, William H. McCullough, Patrick O'Mara, John D. Rue, Howell C. Stull; State Sewerage Commission, David C. Wallace, John Hinchliffe, Charles W. Fuller, Charles F. Harrington, William T. Hunt.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were:

By Mr. Martin, making the legal rate of interest 5 per cent.

By Mr. Pitney, providing that real estate owned by banks shall be assessed the same as other real estate.

The two houses adjourned until next Monday night.

R. B. BRIGHAM'S BEQUESTS.

Main Part of Fortune of About $5,000,000 Left for a Hospital.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The will of the late Robert B. Brigham, the millionaire restaurateur and hotel proprietor, which was filed for probate to-day, leaves bequests in the shape of annuities to nearly every charitable institution in the city. Relatives and friends receive bequests and annuities, but, considering the extent of the property, which is said to be valued at $5,000,000, and the large amount given to charity, the gifts to individuals are comparatively small.

The chief feature of the will is the provision made for the founding of a hospital for incurables in Boston. To launch this enterprise the main portion of Mr. Brigham's estate is set aside. The exact amount thus available cannot be given, but will be "the rest and the residue" after other bequests have been paid.

The hospital is to be known as the Robert B. Brigham Hospital, and those citizens who from chronic disease are rendered incapable of making a comfortable livelihood are to be housed there.

The Hollis Street Theatre property is not left to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company as was generally anticipated.

CARTERET GUN CLUB SHOOT.

Prizes Divided Between Harold Money and H. Yale Dolan.

The prizes were pretty evenly divided at the Carteret Gun Club's big shoot yesterday between Harold Money, the twenty-one-year-old son of the veteran Capt. Money, and H. Yale Dolan, the Philadelphia Gun Club's expert. Two cup events were decided during the day, and ten of the club's experts were contestants. The scores:

Even distance sweepstakes for Watrous prize. Shooters to stand at 30 yards rise; 25 birds each; entrance $25. Forfeits for non-appearance after entering, $10. Ties to be shot, miss and out.

						K.	M.
Harold Money—	22222	222*2	22222	22222	22222	—24	1
H. Yale Dolan—	22212	22221	21222	01222	22222	—24	1
Walter Ferguson—	22222	22222	20222	22222	2222*	—23	2
Capt. A. W. Money—	21222	12*22	22011	22222	22222	—23	2
George S. McAlpin—	22222	22222	*2122	22222	00222	—22	3
Daniel I. Bradley—	22222	20222	22220	22120	22222	—22	3
J. P. W. Stuart—	22202	22*22	22202	22222	202*2	—20	5
Robert A. Welch—	20221	22122	222*1	*122*	Withdrew	—16	4
Dr. I. E. Emerson—	22200	2020	Withdrew			— 5	4
W. W. Gordon—	02020	220	Withdrew			—4	4

The consolation cup, miss and out; handicap rise 26 to 31 yards.

						K.
Dolan, 30 yards—	22222	12222	22112	22222	12—	22
Capt. Money, 30 yards—	11212	11212	22222	12121	20—	21
H. Money, 31 yards—	22222	22222	222*			—13
McAlpin, 31 yards—	22222	21122	*			—10
Bradley, 30 yards—	22220					— 4
Welch, 31 yards—	21220					— 4
Gordon, 29 yards—	2110					— 3
Ferguson, 28 yards—	220					— 2
Stuart, 26 yards—	20					— 1

*Signifies dead out of bounds.

TENNIS AT TUXEDO PARK.

A Series of Important Matches Arranged for Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Play is going on vigorously at the Tuxedo courts daily. Next week a series of court tennis matches will be played at the Tuxedo tennis court, among them contests between Peter Latham, champion of the world, and Thomas Pettitt, professional champion of America; Peter Latham, with Eustice Miles, amateur champion of England, and Thomas Pettitt, with Lawrence M. Stockton, amateur champion of America, and between each professional champion and each amateur champion. Many other well-known players, such as G. R. Fearing, Jr., and A. Shaw of Boston will also take part in exhibition matches. On Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock Lawrence M. Stockton will play the first great international amateur match against Eustice Miles.

Directly after the week is over there will be a court tennis handicap, open to all the members of the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, and to all members of the invited clubs, and other invited guests. The first prize will be a handsome silver cup, presented by Pierre Lorillard, President of the club. As far as possible the handicap matches will be arranged for Saturday till Monday, so that those who come out to Tuxedo for over Sunday may be sure of seeing one of the most interesting games. Those who intend to enter for the handicaps, both singles and doubles, should send in their names with their standard of play to the Secretary.

YACHT CLUB NOMINATIONS.

Pennants of New York's Flag Officers to Fly from Sailing Vessels.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Yacht Club last night presented the following names for the flag officers of the club for the year 1900: Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard, schooner Montauk; Vice Commodore—August Belmont, cutter Mineola; Rear Commodore—Charles F. L. Robinson, cutter Syce.

Other names presented are as follows: For Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; for Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; for Measurer—John Hyslop; for Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch, M. D.; for Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, (Chairman,) Chester Griswold and Irving Grinnell. A few changes will be made in the minor committees and the Committe on Club Stations.

The first general meeting of the club, at which these names will be presented for election, will be held on the second Thursday of February. The club, after a lapse of seventeen years, will then have flag officers whose pennants will fly from sailing vessels. The rule has been that the Commodore shall own a steamer, the Vice Commodore a schooner, and the Rear Commodore a single sticker.

ATHLETICS AT PRINCETON.

Track Team to be Taken to Paris—Trainer Christie Released.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Capt. Cregan announces that a picked team from the regular track team will be taken to Paris next Summer to compete in the Olympic games. The track management is now considering the advisability of sending a relay team to the Boston Athletic Association and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club meets to be held on Feb. 3 and 10 respectively.

Capt. Arthur Hillebrand and Manager Cloney of the base ball team have decided to ask Clark of the Boston league team to coach the team during the latter part of March. The Southern trip will be taken about April 12.

Capt. Williamson Pell of the football team has announced that Walter Christie is to be released from training the football team next Fall.

Rivalry for Golf Honors.

Since the recent announcement that the Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., is making preparations to apply for the women's amateur championship, the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club has come to the front with a formal application for the same event. The application of the Shinnecock Hills Club has already been sent to the Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The general meeting of the golf association will be held Feb. 28, probably at Delmonico's. It is doubtful if Garden City will have any strong opponent for the amateur championship, and the only club thus far that has been prominently mentioned for the open event is the Chicago Golf Club.

Open Golf Champion to Visit America.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Harry Vardon, the open golf champion, starts for the United States at the end of January on an exhibition golf tour. Vardon, who was born in the Island of Jersey, first became prominent in the golf world by winning the open championship in 1896. He duplicated this by capturing the same honor in 1898, at Prestwick, Scotland, and in 1899, at Sandwich, England.

Columbia Defeats Princeton.

The Columbia University hockey team defeated the Princeton University team in a one-sided match at the Clermont Avenue Skating Rink, Brooklyn, last night. The final score stood Columbia 6 goals, Princeton 1 goal.

St. Nicholas Club Wins at Hockey.

The St. Nicholas Skating Club team defeated the New York Athletic Club team in a game of hockey at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of three goals to two.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Tanforan results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile, selling. Braw Lass, 119 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, won; First Shot, 104, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, second; Miss Soak, 119, Daly, 29 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Col. Root, Master Lee, Tekla, Tom Sharkey, Illilouette, March Seven, Florence Fink, Islaine, Miss Vera, and Fille d'Or also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile, selling. Toribio, 103 pounds, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, won; Rixford, 87, (J. Ranch,) 2½ to 1, second; Dolore, 103; (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43. Melkarth, Lucid, Gold Baron, Oralbee, and Champion Rose also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, selling. Tirade, 112 pounds, (Conley,) 2 to 1, won; Sardonic, 107, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, second; Whaleback, 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43⅘. Inverary II., Watossa and Ballista also ran. Greyhurst left at post.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile, purse. Geyser, 119, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Bannockburn, 107, (Bullman,) 7 to 5, second; Tarhill, 94, (T. Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:27¾. Storm King and The Fretter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Delpaso II., 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, won; Tom Cromwell, 108, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, second; Donator, 105, 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Midian, Alicia, and O'Connor also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile, purse. St. Cassimir, 104, (Vittatoe,) 2 to 1, won; Olinthus, 108, (T. Walsh,) 7 to 1, second; Frank Bell, 113, (E. Jones,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:00. Three starters.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Opposition Candidate Successful in the Annual Election.

Considerable opposition to the regular ticket of the New York Athletic Club made the annual meeting of that organization a lively one last night. It was held in the Fifty-ninth Street clubhouse, and about 500 votes were cast. The following officers were unanimously elected: President—John R. Van Wormer; Vice President—Albert E. Colfax; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Charles H. Sherrill; members of the Board of Governors, to serve two years—James H. Haslin, Frank K. Hunter, Paul Allan Curtis, Charles E. Knoblauch, Charles P. Geddes, Frederick Vilmar, and H. K. S. Williams; Governor to serve one year—J. Walter Spalding.

Frederick M. Hausling was a regular candidate for member of the Board of Governors to serve two years and on the opposition ticket the name of Walter S. Wilson was substituted. The opposition ticket ran strongly, and at 12:10 this morning, when the polls were closed, each side claimed the victory. Mr. Wilson was elected by nine votes.

The reports of committees showed that the club is in excellent condition financially. Capt. Hausling's report exhibits the fact that the club has won fifty-two championship events in the past year, nine of which were captured by Alvin C. Kraenzlein, the hurdle racer and broad jumper. The total membership of the club is 3,648, divided as follows: Honorary, 7; life, 493; resident, 2,628; non-resident, 457; army and navy, 15; junior, 51.

LANDLORD SHOOTS HIS TENANT.

Latter Could Not Pay His Rent—May Die from His Wound.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Because he was behind in his rent, David Lafferty probably fatally shot George Werbach, a tenant, tonight. Lafferty is confined to his bed with a broken leg, but to-day he sent notice to Werbach that if the rent was not paid at once he would be evicted. Before the tenant returned home, his goods were in the street.

He sought his landlord in his bed chamber, and during the argument, Lafferty reached under his pillow, drew a revolver, and shot Werbach in the side. The victim was removed to a hospital and may die. Lafferty was placed under arrest, but as he cannot be moved an officer was detailed to guard him.

Hotel at Poultney, Vt., Burned.

POULTNEY, Vt., Jan. 9.—The Hotel Poultney was burned to the ground this evening, the loss being $15,000, with $10,000 insurance. It was owned by Michael McCarthy and occupied by George Gilfether.

HOW MASTERS PLAYED CHESS.

Details in Some of the Contests of the Recent Vienna Tournament.

Following are detail moves in some of the games of the Vienna Kalisch tournament concluded last week:

IRREGULAR OPENING.

Maroczy. White.	Alapin. Black.	Maroczy. White.	Alapin. Black.
1. P—K3	P—Q3	30. KtxR	BxP
2. P—Q4	Kt—KB3	31. Kt—B4	KtxKt
3. Kt—KB3	QKt—Q2	32. BxKt	B—Q2
4. P—B4	P—K4	33. P—QKt3	P—KB4
5. Kt—B3	B—K2	34. P—B3	RPxP
6. B—K2	Castles	35. QxP	Q—K2
7. Castles	Kt—K	36. Q—Kt7	R—B2
8. P—K4	P—QB3	37. B—Kt5	BxB
9. Q—B2	B—B3	38. QxQ	RxQ
10. B—K3	P—KKt3	39. RxB	R—R2
11. QR—Q	Q—K2	40. KR—Kt	R—R5
12. KR—K	B—Kt2	41. R—Kt8ch	B—B
13. B—Q3	Kt—B2	42. PxP	PxP
14. Kt—K2	P—QB4	43. R(Kt)—Kt7	P—K5
15. P—Q5	P—QR3	44. R—Q7	P—K6
16. Kt—QB3	R—QKt	45. K—B	R—R8ch
17. Kt—Q2	P—QKt4	46. K—K2	P—R5
18. P—QR3	P—Kt5	47. R(Q7)—Q8	R—R7ch
19. PxP	RxP	48. K—Q3	R—Q7ch
20. Kt—R2	R—QKt	49. K—B3	RxQP
21. R—QKt	P—QB4	50. RxBch	K—Kt2
22. Kt—Kt3	R—QR	51. RxP	R—Q8
23. R—Q2	P—R5	52. R(Kt8)—Kt8	R—KR8
24. Kt—R5	Kt—Kt3	53. RxP	RxP
25. Kt—B6	Q—K	54. R—K7ch	K—Kt3
26. B—R5	R—R3	55. R—K6ch	K—Kt4
27. Kt—B3	B—Q2	56. R—Kt4ch	K—B4
28. Kt—Kt5	KtxKt	57. RxP	Resigns.
29. PxKt	RxB		

RUY LOPEZ.

Marco. White.	Schwarz. Black.	Marco. White.	Schwarz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. P—K5	P—B5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. P—B6	B—B4 ch.
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	22. K—R	PxKt
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	23. QxP	PxP
5. Castles.	P—Q3	24. PxP	QR—B2
6. BxKt ch.	PxB	25. R—B3	B—Q3
7. P—Q4	PxP	26. QR—KB	K—R
8. QxP	P—QB4	27. P—B3	R—KKt
9. Q—Q3	Kt—Q2	28. P—KR3	P—B4
10. Kt—B3	P—KB3	29. Kt—Kt7	R(Kt)—B
11. Kt—Q5	B—K2	30. Q—R6	P—Q5
12. B—Q2	R—R2	31. Kt—R5	R(B)—Kt
13. Kt—R4	Kt—K4	32. Kt—Kt7	B—B
14. Q—KKt3	Castles.	33. R—Q2	Q—Q2
15. P—KB4	Kt—B2	34. Q—K5	B—Kt2
16. P—B5	P—B3	35. R—B5	B—Q3
17. Kt—B4	P—Q4	36. Q—K2	RxP
18. Kt—R5	Kt—Kt4	37. K—Kt	QxKt
19. BxKt	PxB	38. Resigns.	

SICILIAN DEFENSE.

Kotrc. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Kotrc. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—QB4	35. BxBch	KxB
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	36. Q—Q4ch	K—B2
3. Kt—B3	P—KKt3	37. R—R	R—Q
4. P—Q4	PxP	38. R(Q)—Kt	Kt—B4
5. KtxP	B—Kt2	39. KtxB	QxKt
6. B—K3	P—Q3	40. Q—B2	R—K
7. B—K2	Kt—B3	41. Q—R4	K—Kt2
8. Castles	Castles.	42. Q—B2	R—K5
9. P—KR3	B—Q2	43. Q—B	Kt—K3
10. Q—Q2	P—QR3	44. P—Kt3	Kt—Q5
11. QR—Q	R—B3	45. Q—R2	R—K6
12. P—KB4	Kt—QR4	46. R—Kkt2	Q—K5
13. P—K5	Kt—K	47. R—Q	Kt—B6ch
14. Kt—KB3	Kt—B5	48. K—R	Kt—K8
15. BxKt	RxB	49. R(Q)—Q2	KtxR
16. Kt—Q5	B—KB4	50. QxKt	QxQch
17. P—QKt3	BxKt	51. KxQ	R—K3
18. PxR	BxP	52. R—Kt2	R—K2
19. KR—K	BxRP	53. R—Kt6	R—Q2
20. R—R	B—B5	54. R—B3	K—B2
21. Q—Kt4	Q—Q	55. K—K3	K—K2
22. QR—Kt	B—Q4	56. K—Q4	K—Q
23. B—B2	P—B3	57. K—Q5	K—B2
24. PxQP	PxP	58. R—Kt3	R—K2
25. Kt—Q4	P—B4	59. R—R3	R—K8
26. QR—K	B—Kt5	60. R—KB3	R—Kt3
27. Q—Kt3ch	K—R	61. R—Kt3	K—Q2
28. P—B4	Kt—B3	62. R—Q3	R—K7
29. R—QB	R—K	63. K—Q4	K—B3
30. Q—Kt6	Q—Q2	64. R—R3	R—QR4
31. KR—Q	B—Q2	65. R—QB3	R—K5ch
32. Kt—Kt3	B—B3	66. R—Q3	K—B4
33. Kt—R5	Kt—K5	Resigned.	
34. B—Q4	Q—B2		

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Alapin. White.	Brody. Black.	Alapin. White.	Brody. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	14. P—QKt4	Kt—B3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	15. R—KB3	QKt—Q2
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	16. Q—B2	KR—Q
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	17. K—R2	Kt—B
5. P—B5	Castles	18. Kt—Kt	Kt—K3
6. P—K3	P—B3	19. Kt(B3)—K2	Kt—Kt5
7. P—KB4	KKt—Q2	20. R—KB3	B—Q2
8. BxB	QxB	21. P—K3	K—Kt2
9. B—Q3	P—KKt3	22. Q—Kt2	Q—B3
10. Q—Kt	P—KKt3	23. Kt—K5	B—K
11. KKt—K2	P—K4	24. P—QR4	K—Kt
12. Castles	PxQP	Drawn.	
13. PxP	P—KB4		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Albin. White.	Prock. Black.	Albin. White.	Prock. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. KtxPch	QxKt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. BxPch	K—Q
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	18. QxKt	K—B
4. P—Q3	B—K2	19. Q—K6ch	K—Kt
5. Kt—B3	P—Q3	20. Q—Kt3	K—KB
6. P—QR3	B—Kt5	21. R—Q3	Kt—Q2
7. P—R3	BxKt	22. B—Q5	Kt—B4
8. PxB	P—KKt3	23. BxKt	PxB
9. B—K3	P—KR3	24. P—QB4	B—B3
10. Q—Q2	P—KKt4	25. KR—K	B—Kt
11. CastlesQR	Kt—KR4	26. B—K6	B—toQ5
12. Kt—Q5	Q—Q2	27. B—Q5	R—B3
13. Q—B3	Kt—B3	28. Q—Q	Q—K4
14. P—Q4	P—R3	29. R—QKt3	K—R2
15. PxKP	KtxKP(K5)	30. RxP mate	

RUY LOPEZ.

Wolf. White.	Popiel. Black.	Wolf. White.	Popiel. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	20. K—K	R—K3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	21. QR—Q	R—Kt5
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	22. Kt—K2	P—KR4
4. Castles.	B—K2	23. BxB	PxB
5. Kt—B3	Castles.	24. Kt—B4	P—R5
6. BxKt	QPxB	25. R—K3	Q—R3
7. KtxP	KtxP	26. QR—K	B—B
8. KtxKt	Q—Q5	27. K—Kt2	B—Q2
9. KtxQBP	PxKt	28. R—K7	R—B2
10. Kt—B3	B—KB4	29. Q—B3	Q—B
11. P—Q3	B—Q8	30. Q—Kt3	P—Q4
12. Q—B3	B—Kt2	31. RxR	QxR
13. Q—K3	Q—KR5	32. Q—Kt8 ch.	K—R2
14. P—KB4	R—B3	33. Q—Q8	R—Kt2
15. Q—B2	Q—R3	34. QxRP ch.	K—Kt
16. B—K3	P—KKt4	35. Kt—R5	P—B5
17. P—KKt3	PxP	36. Kt—B6 ch.	K—B
18. BxP	Q—Kt2	37. Q—R8 ch.	R—KKt
19. P—Q4	QR—KB	38. Kt—R7 ch.	Resigns.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

Popiel. White.	Zinkl. Black.	Popiel. White.	Zinkl. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K3	27. QxQ	PxQ
2. P—Q4	P—Q4	28. P—Kt3	R—QB5
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	29. R—K3	KR—QB
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	30. K—B	K—B2
5. BxKt	BxB	31. K—K	B—R5
6. Kt—B3	Castles.	32. K—Q	B—B6
7. B—Q3	P—QB4	33. R(Q2)—K2	K—K2
8. PxP	Q—R4	34. RxR	RxR
9. P—K5	B—K2	35. R—K3	R—B5
10. Castles.	Kt—Q2	36. R—Q3	B—K
11. P—QR3	QxP	37. P—QB3	B—Kt3
12. KR—K	P—QR3	38. R—K3	B—K5
13. Q—Q2	P—B4	39. K—B	R—B
14. P—QKt4	Q—B2	40. K—K2	R—B
15. QR—Q	Kt—Kt3	41. R—K2	B—Q6
16. Kt—K2	B—Q2	42. R—Q2	B—B5
17. Kt(K2)—Q4	Kt—B5	43. P—R4	P—KR4
18. BxKt	QxB	44. K—B	R—B
19. R—K3	QR—B	45. K—B2	R—B
20. R(K3)—Q3	Q—B2	46. K—Q	R—KKt
21. Q—B4	Q—Q	47. P—KB4	PxP e. p.
22. P—KR4	Q—K	48. R—B2	R—KB
23. Kt—Kt5	BxKt	49. P—QR5	B—K7 ch.
24. QxB	P—KR3	50. KtxB	PxKt ch.
25. Q—B4	Q—R4	51. KxP	R—QB
26. R(Q)—Q2	Q—Kt5	52. K—Q3	Drawn.

MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE

Municipal Assembly Asked Not to Delay Public Improvements.

Construction of the Bridge to Queens Urged—Financial Condition of the City.

Mayor Van Wyck sent his annual message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday. The document, which is a comparatively brief one, contains a summary of the city's financial condition, a statement of the bonds and corporatte stock issued during 1899, and a list of bond issues authorized by the Board of Estimate in the budget for the current year.

In the message the Mayor makes only one recommendation, and that is that unnecessary delay in the passage of ordinances affecting public improvements be avoided. On this subject the Mayor says:

"I desire to call your attention to the many reasons which exist for prompt action on your part upon the numerous questions which necessarily under the charter provisions come before you, relating to the initiating and carrying on of public works. Unnecessary delay in such matters may result in pecuniary loss to the city, and it cannot fail to disarrange the plans for public improvements made by the heads of administrative departments."

Of the public schools, the Mayor says: "During the year 1899, by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Assembly, the issue was authorized of bonds for schoolhouses and sites to the extent of $7,673,640. Of this amount bonds for $6,571,631.80 have been issued, and the residue is available as called for. In the budget for the year 1900 the board has made provision for a further issue of $2,500,000 for this same purpose, making a total authorized bond issue for this purpose in two years of over $10,000,000."

In relation to bridges, the Mayor has this to say: "The action taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in November, 1898, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 for preliminary work on two bridges to be erected, one between Manhattan and Brooklyn and the other between Manhattan and Queens, was concurred in by the Municipal Assembly in the early part of the year 1899, and subsequently such bonds were issued to the extent of $40,000.

"Ordinances were also adopted by both houses of the Municipal Assembly authorizing the making of contracts, by the Bridge Commissioner, for preliminary borings in connection with the location of both bridges, and the Commissioner of Bridges prepared and submitted to the Board of Public Improvements plans for the proposed bridges, and proposed ordinances for erecting them, which, having been approved, were transmitted to the Municipal Assembly.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of bonds to the amount of $2,000,000, being $1,000,000 for each of the two bridges in question, to be used for construction purposes. Both houses of the Municipal Assembly concurred in authorizing these issues of bonds for the two bridges.

"The ordinance submitted for carrying on the work on the Brooklyn bridge was approved in both houses of the Municipal Assembly, and the like ordinance providing for work on the bridge to Queens Borough was favorably acted on by the Board of Aldermen, but remained as undisposed of business in the Council on Dec. 30, 1899, the day of final adjournment of the Municipal Assembly.

"The ordinances having been adopted to authorize the issue of $50,000 for preliminary work and for the making of contracts for borings necessary to locate foundations, and an issue of $1,000,000 for construction having been provided, the only remaining step necessary to be taken to carry forward the work upon the bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens is the adoption of a general ordinance providing for its construction. I commend this to your early and favorable consideration.

"During the year 1898 bonds were issued to the amount of $2,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on the work for the New East River Bridge. During the year 1899 issues were made to the amount of $1,987,823.66 for the same purpose, and further issues were authorized to the amount of $4,000,000, making a total amount provided during the years 1898 and 1899 by bonds for carrying on the work on this bridge $7,987,823.66."

In relation to rapid transit he says: "The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners has during the year past prepared plans for the construction of an underground railroad, commencing at the City Hall Park and extending into the Borough of the Bronx, and in conformity with the statute has published notice calling for bids for the building and operation of the road. It is earnestly to be hoped that the result will justify the expectations of those having this work in charge and that the day is now near at hand when this much-desired public improvement will be available to the city."

The net funded debt of the city, the Mayor says, is $252,676,035.41, besides which there are something over $4,000,000 of bonds issued by municipalities embraced in the greater city whose legality has not been determined. During 1899 the net funded debt increased $6,387,826.47, and in the same period the total of bonds issued was $30,308,190.68. During the year the total redemption of bonds was $65,586,235.26, of which $7,782,974.50 were bonds of the funded debt.

The receipts during 1899 were $220,604,297.01 and the payments were $201,846,902.97, leaving a cash balance at the close of business on Dec. 31 of $18,757,304.04. After showing that the budget for 1900 is smaller by $2,741,109.55 than that for 1899, the Mayor says:

"In view of the fact, however, that this year for the first time the appropriations for private charitable institutions have been included in the budget, instead of paid from the excise and other revenue funds of the city, (any surpluses of which are payable by law into the general fund for the reduction of taxation,) the actual decrease from last year's tax levy will approximate $4,000,000."

CHAIN SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The First One in New England Still to be Seen at Newburyport.

From The Railroad Gazette.

The first bridge built across the Merrimac River, at Newburyport, Mass., was built by Timothy Palmer in 1792. The structure consisted of two bridges resting upon Deer Island. An arch of 160 feet span and 40 feet above high water connected the island with the mainland on one side, and several spans did a like service upon the other.

In passing, it may be said that an old legend relates that the island derived its name from the fact that a deer jumped upon it from the mainland across the channel. Passengers upon the old steamer Merrimac can even now see a pair of antlers fastened to a tree trunk standing upon the island a little above the bridge, said to be the antlers of the deer which made the remarkable leap.

The present chain bridge replaced the 160-foot arch in 1810, and was built by John Templeman of the District of Columbia. According to the tablet upon one of the towers this was "the first chain suspension bridge built in New England."

The distance between the centres of the towers is about 244 feet, and the length of the roadway carried by the cables about 230 feet. The towers above the roadway are built of heavy timbers protected with a shingled covering. The bridge consists of two independent roadways, side by side, each about 12 feet in the clear; each roadway is carried by two sets of cables, each set being composed of three chains made of links 24 inches long. The floor system is of wood. The anchorage is about 100 feet from the towers and the cables run to the tops of the towers without any vertical load. The cables hang in vertical planes, and there is no lateral bracing of any kind other than the floor planking.

Electric cars have crossed this bridge some eight years, a line of rails being laid in each roadway. To one who has not experienced seeing the rails rise up in front of the car as it moves forward and downward, the sensation is anything but pleasant at first. A light Summer car in the centre of the span causes a vertical deflection of at least two feet. A car crossing the bridge, as viewed from a boat upon the river a little above the structure, gives a beautiful illustration of wave motion. In the modifications which are contemplated to prevent so much wave motion in the floor, it

ELECTIONS OF THE BANKS

Few Changes Made in the Directorates of National and State Institutions.

Annual meetings of the stockholders of the National and some of the State banks of this city were held yesterday. There were few changes made in the Directorates, while such changes as were made were not radical. Results of the meetings follow:

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.—Director, new: Clinton Ledyard Blair, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Directors, re-elected: James W. Alexander, Charles J. Canda, Juan M. Ceballos, William N. Coler, Jr., Chauncey M. Depew, Marcellus Hartley, Thomas H. Hubbard, James H. Hyde, Brayton Ives, John Howard Latham, James H. Parker, John E. Searles, Valentine P. Snyder, and Sidney F. Tyler.

The new Director, Mr. Blair, is the grandson of John Insley Blair, who died Dec. 2, and is the Stock Exchange member of the banking firm of Blair & Co., 33 Wall Street, which was founded by his grandfather.

The Western National Bank's advance in prosperity is seen in the following comparative data:

Gross deposits Dec. 19, 1894, $12,717,187.58; gross deposits Dec. 2, 1899, $34,449,827.23; surplus and undivided profits Dec. 19, 1894, $244,906.80; surplus and undivided profits Dec. 2, 1899, $1,292,780.13. The bank earned 20 per cent. on its capital of $2,100,000 in 1899.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: Lucius Moore of Hudson, N. Y., and James Henry Smith, to fill the board's quota, increased from twelve to fourteen Directors. Directors, re-elected: Vernon H. Brown, William Barbour, James M. Donald, Sigourney W. Fay, Martin S. Fechheimer, William Halls, Jr., Hudson Hoagland, William Rockefeller, Elijah P. Smith, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, and James T. Woodward.

BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.—Director, new: John G. McCullough in place of the late James Moir. Directors, re-elected: James M. Constable, Charles D. Leverich, George H. Byrd, G. Amsinck, A. W. Hard, H. B. Laidlaw, D. O. Mills, John L. Riker, J. Kennedy Tod, E. S. Mason, John Crosby Brown, Henry T. Swords.

NATIONAL CITY BANK.—Directors, new: E. H. Harriman, Moses Taylor, A. G. Loomis, and W. S. Rogert, one to fill the vacancy created by the death of Lawrence Turnure, the others to increase the Directorate. Directors, re-elected: F. N. Bacon, Robert Bacon, Cleveland H. Dodge, Charles S. Fairchild, Henry O. Havemeyer, John A. McCall, Stephen S. Palmer, James H. Post, M. Taylor Pyne, William Rockefeller, John W. Sterling, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, William Douglas Sloane, Samuel Sloan, Henry A. C. Taylor, H. Walter Webb.

Of the new Directors Mr. Harriman is President of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and is identified with many end important railrod interests. Mr. Loomis is Second Vice President of the bank. Mr. Taylor is an iron merchant of 52 Wall Street. Mr. Bogert is President Stillman's private secretary. He was once before a Director of the bank.

NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.—Directors, new: William Halls, Jr., Warren Cruikshank, and Lewis E. Pierson. Directors, re-elected: James Rowland, Hudson Hoagland, William J. Arkell, Daniel B. Ireland, John H. Seed, James M. Donald, Robert H. McCutcheon, William Wills, Frank S. Hyatt.

Mr. Halls is Cashier of the Hanover National Bank. Mr. Cruikshank is a member of the real estate firm of E. A. Cruikshank & Co., and Mr. Pierson is the bank's cashier.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.—Director, new: John I. Waterbury, President of the Manhattan Trust Company, to fill the vacancy created by the death of John G. Moore of Moore & Schley. Directors, re-elected: H. W. Cannon, Isaac D. Schley, A. Heburn Barnes, James J. Hill, Oliver H. Payne, Edward Tuck.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: Gen. Samuel Thomas, J. P. McAnerney, George W. Adams, and Thomas M. Boyd. Directors, re-elected: Hugh Kelly, Eugene Bissell, Erskine Hewitt, John A. Sullivan, Lorenzo Semple, William H. Kimball, Fletcher S. Heath, Frank H. Ray, William P. Orr, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Perry H. Smith.

The membership of the board was increased from twelve to fifteen. Gen. Thomas is widely known as a railroad man, and he and Edwin Gould have just reorganized the Produce Exchange Trust Company, of which Gen. Thomas is Vice President. Mr. Adams is cashier of the bank, and Mr. McAnerney an assistant cashier. Gen. Thomas succeeds the late President of the bank, Col. John McAnerney, who is going abroad for a long vacation.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: F. L. Hine, in place of J. A. Garland, and H. P. Davison, cashier, an addition to the Directory. Directors, re-elected: Henry C. Tinker, Henry Graves, George F. Baker, E. F. C. Young, William Runkle, Dumont Clarke, John H. Starin, H. C. Fahnestock, Henry W. Maxwell, Charles G. Emery, E. C. Converse, Charles A. Moore, T. A. Gillespie. After the election of Directors, the new board met and unanimously re-elected Henry C. Tinker President. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Davison were re-elected Vice Presidents, and the post of cashier, which Mr. Davison vacated, was filled by the promotion of Charles W. Riecks, who was assistant cashier.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, new: E. C. Bodman, in place of George Milmine, his partner in the firm of Milmine, Bodman & Co., who is retiring from active business. Directors, re-elected: Samuel G. Bayne, T. Wistar Brown, Lucius A. Cole, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Edward V. Loew, Stuart G. Nelson, Daniel O'Day, Franklin Quinby, William A. Ross, and Joseph Scop.

NATIONAL PARK BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Joseph T. Moore, Stuyvesant Fish, George S. Hart, Charles Sternbach, Charles Scribner, Edward C. Hoyt, Edward E. Poor, W. Rockhill Potts, August Belmont, Richard Delafield, Francis R. Appleton, John Jacob Astor, George S. Hickok, George Frederick Victor, and Hermann Oelrichs.

President Edward E. Poor said that at the annual meeting of stockholders a majority of the stock was voted, either in person or by proxy. An amendment to the articles of association was unanimously adopted, making the Board of Directors more elastic by naming the minimum as nine and the maximum as seventeen, instead of a mandatory number of fifteen, as heretofore. No additional Director was nominated or elected, nor is an increase in the board in contemplation.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Francis A. Palmer, Hudson Hoagland, David S. Walton, George C. Clarke, Seth E. Thomas, William B. Putney, George J. Ferry, Eugene Britton, Adolph Rusch, Aaron Adams, Frank W. Stearns, Richard B. Kelly, and Anderson Fowler.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Jesse W. Powers, Allen S. Apgar, Joseph Thompson, Alfred M. Hoyt, Phineas C. Lounsbury, James G. Powers, Alfred J. Taylor, Lucius H. Biglow, John H. Hanan, Timothy L. Woodruff, Lyman Brown, and Gilbert H. Johnson.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John Arbuckle, Henry C. Hulbert, E. H. Perkins, Jr., James R. Plum, Russell Sage, E. A. Price, E. C. Rice, E. Townsend, R. W. Townsend, E. Van Volkenburgh, H. R. Ickelheimer, and Anthony Wallach.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Thomas L. James, William R. Grace, Noah Davis, Matthew C. D. Borden, H. Walter Webb, Charles C. Clarke, Marcellus Hartley, James D. Layng, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, E. V. W. Rossiter.

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: William A. Wheelock, Simon Bernheimer, William L. Strong, James H. Ingham, Edwin Langdon, Woodbury Langdon, John A. McCall, Courtlandt D. Moss, Henry Tuck, Henry Sampson, Louis F. Dommerich.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Julius Kaufman, Thomas R. Kent, John A. Tweedy, David H. Bates, William H. Woolverton, David M. Look, Charles R. Flint, Jerome E. Bates, Augustus C. Bechstein, Frederick E. Pitkin, David Hunt, James W. Clawson.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—Directors, re-elected: Henry H. Cook, Elihu Root, Salem H. Wales, Warner Van Norden, Henry F. Dimock, Mahlon D. Thatcher, Alvah Trowbridge, Daniel A. Heald, David H. Houghtaling, John H. Flagler, William F. Havemeyer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John A. Stewart, Elbert A. Brinckerhoff, Charles Stewart Smith, Gustav H. Schwab, Donald Mackay, Robert M. Gallaway, Charles D. Dickey, Henry W. Banks, George Sherman, Edward Holbrook, Orris K. Eldredge.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—Directors, re-elected: George B. Carhart, Oliver S Carter, Sumner R. Stone, D. H. McAlpin, Charles R. Flint, William Barbour, James A. Blair, Henry B. Stokes, Charles Parsons, Anson R. Flower.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Henry E. Nesmith, Alexander E. Orr, Charles H. Isham, Lowell Lincoln, Henry Hentz, Charles M. Pratt, Henry Talmadge, John Sinclair, William B. Boulton, and Horace E. Garth.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John W. Aitken, William C. Brewster, Henry T. Carey, Daniel A. Davis, H. B. Dominick, John L. Riker, William Rockefeller, George Sherman, John Sloane, Isaac Stern, James Stillman, Isidor Straus, and H. A. C. Taylor.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: James H. Breslin, James McCutcheon, William H. Gelshenen, Charles T. Wills, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse, and Harry F. Morse.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Charles F. Mattlage, John R. Waters, John W. Castree, Charles H. Fancher, W. H. B. Totten, Samuel B. Downes, Charles Reed, John W. Nix, Henry Kroger, Daniel P. Morse, and William H. Barnard. Officers: President—Charles H. Fancher; Vice President—Charles F. Mattlage; Second Vice President—John R. Waters.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: John E. Borne, William C. Browning, Courtland E. Hastings, Yale Kneeland, Emanuel Lehman, Seth M. Milliken, James E. Nichols, Augustus G. Paine, George H. Sargent, Frederick B. Schenck, Eben B. Thomas, Isaac Wallach, James M. Wentz, and Richard H. Williams.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—Directors, re-elected: William M. Kingsland, William Rockefeller, William H. Macy, Jr., John T. Willets, Nicholas F. Palmer, William C. Sturges, George W. Quintard, and Gates W. McGarrah.

STATE BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Directors, re-elected: Henry Hentz, James B. Colgate, Richard L. Edwards, August Belmont, James Swann, Edward T. Bedford, Henry W. Poor, Robert Dunlap, Charles W. Morse.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Leo Schlesinger, Isaac Stiebel, G. B. M. Harvey, Max Dansiger, John P. O'Brien, Max Jugerhuber, Henry Corn, Charles Strauss, Myer Foster, Joshua Piza, Daniel Butterfield. Directors, new: Aaron Hecht, J. D. Einstein, Thomas E. Crimmins, C. Collman.

PACIFIC BANK.—Directors, re-elected: H. B. Brundrett, John S. Bruning, John T. Degene, George A. Hearn, W. W. Hoops, Thomas B. Kerr, Alexander D. Napier, William Skinner, Charles H. Steinway, O. G. Walbridge.

WEST SIDE BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Christian F. Tietjen, Joseph Stern, Mayer Eisemann, Fr, Beck, Frederick K. Keller, Samuel D. Styles, Charles Rohe, August Finck, W. Edgar Pruden, Thomas Stokes, George Karsch, S. W. Albro, Joseph Eastman, and A. W. Miller.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.—Directors, new: Frank N. Doubleday, Irving C. Gaylord, and Frederick B. Schenck, in the place of L. M. Bickford, Frederick S. Howard, and Charles Schneider. Directors, re-elected: R. Ross Appleton, Richard I. Brewster, Caspar Fechteler, Frank W. Kinsman, Jr., Alfred Peats, Charles P. Rogers, Frank Seaman, Morris E. Sterne, and George F. Vail. Officers: President—George F. Vail, Vice President—Charles P. Rogers, and Cashier—Irving C. Gaylord.

COLUMBIA BANK.—Directors, re-elected: Thomas P. Fiske, Simeon Ford, John S. Foster, Joseph Fox, Daniel T. Hoag, Meyer S. Isaacs, Max J. Lissauer, Charles Reed, D. H. Rowland, Lewis Seasongood, William L. Skidmore, and John H. Watson.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK.—Directors: John S. Foster, M. S. Paine, C. F. Neathing, H. Wilcox, W. F. Norton, E. J. Dunphy, E. C. Savidge, Charles Essig, and J. Stanley Foster.

FOOD PRODUCT ADULTERATIONS.

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture Makes His Report.

F. J. H. Kracke, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for this division of the State, gave out yesterday a synopsis of the report he has made to Commissioner Welting at Albany, which will be transmitted to the Legislature on Jan. 15. He says, in part:

"The past year has been one of marked activity in the number of cases which have been successfully prosecuted. Two hundred and seventy violations of law were discovered and prosecuted, the largest number of these being for selling oleomargarine, the fines and penalties collected ranging from $25 to $700. During the year we were able to obtain competent evidence against several oleomargarine agents, and after considerable work succeeded in arresting them, one of them being sent to prison for four months. It had been found necessary to invoke the aid of the Supreme Court to obtain injunctions against two grocers, who, after being detected with oleomargarine, continued to sell it and were compelled to pay heavy penalties for their disregard of the law.

"An effort is being made to obtain National legislation to properly protect the full cream cheese brands of the State, which we have reason to believe are being counterfeited in other States."

Mr. Kracke said yesterday afternoon that the maple syrup traffic was at its height and there was a vast amount of the impure product on the market. Several large firms in this city are under suspicion of handling it, and Mr. Kracke has a number of detectives at work investigating their operations.

THOMAS MOORE'S HARP HERE.

Irish Poet's Instrument Now Owned by a New York Singer.

There has arrived in this city from Dublin a musical instrument with an interesting history. It is the harp of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, and is now the property of Marie Glover-Miller, the concert singer, and soprano soloist of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The instrument belonged to her grandfather, the late Prof. Glover of Dublin, to whom it was given by the Messrs. Power of that city, the firm that first published Moore's poems. Prof. Glover, shortly before his death, gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Glover-O'Sullivan, organist of Holy Trinity Church, in this city, and she in turn conveyed it to her daughter, Mrs. Miller.

When Thomas Moore was engaged by the Messrs. Power to supply fit words to the old Irish melodies he found this harp in the construction of the songs. His ballads "Go Where Glory Waits Thee," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," "The Meeting of the Waters," and others were first fitted to the national airs through the medium of the harp, and then turned over to Sir John Stevenson to be harmonized. When, in 1800, Moore found himself the social lion in London's fashionable drawing rooms he used this harp and his fine voice to strengthen that position.

The harp is of the style known as the Irish Dalway. It is about three feet in height and weighs perhaps ten pounds. It has a gracefully curved front pillar and sweep of neck. Its compass comprises thirty notes, tuned diatonically in the key of G. On one side of the instrument is a silver plate bearing the inscription, "Moore's Harp." Presented to Professor Glover."

Pande Basin Gold Deposit.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pande Basin Gold Placer Mining Company was held yesterday afternoon at 20 Broad Street. This was the first meeting since last November, when General Manager Benjamin P. Moore reported unfavorably upon the property in Alaska. Secretary H. C. Martin read the annual report of the Directors, in which they expressed the opinion that the basin was phenomenally rich in gold, but that the action of heavy rains and melting snows from surrounding glaciers had caused the vast deposit which a year before had existed upon the surface to disappear. The report announced as the future policy of the Directors the raising of additional capital with which shafts would be sunk to bed rock and the lower leads of the basin fully explored. The report also announced the resignation of Mr. Moore.

The Vanderbilt Contempt Case.

In Part I. of the City Court yesterday, Attorney C. C. Paulding withdrew his motion to open the default in the contempt case of Cornelius Vanderbilt. In October last Mr. Vanderbilt neglected to answer a summons to jury duty. He was fined $100 by Judge Fitzsimons. Mr. Vanderbilt afterward sent an excuse that was not considered adequate, and did not pay his fine. The excuse was returned to him, and he was notified that he was in contempt. This added $10 to the amount of the fine. Mr. Paulding afterward made a motion to open the contempt proceedings. Assistant Corporation Counsel Kiernan said yesterday that he would put the matter of the collection of the fine in the hands of the Sheriff.

Travelers' Anti-Trust League.

Owing to ill-health, Charles J. Spaulding of Buffalo will resign the position of President of the Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Keepers' Anti-Trust League. The position has been offered to Col. Moses C. Wetmore of St. Louis. Should he decline, the place will be offered to John Flannigan of Canandaigua.

CHANGES IN TAX LAWS

Controller Morgan Makes Suggestions in His Report.

WOULD FAVOR REAL ESTATE

Wants Corporations to Help Pay the Expenses of the State—Favors Canal Improvements.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—State Controller William J. Morgan, in his first annual report to the Legislature, makes some important recommendations for legislation and advocates radical changes in the State's attitude toward corporations and in the financial system of the State. He asks for:

The elimination of a direct tax on real and personal estate, because real estate bears an extremely unfair proportion of the burden, and the providing of money for support of the State Government by indirect tax, as is done in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The making of a tax rate large enough to provide a sufficient sum to pay State expenses during the early part of each fiscal year, so as to avoid the necessity of borrowing money at high rates of interest.

The taxation of capital "invested, employed, or held" in this State, so as to prevent corporations from escaping a State tax by alleging that their capital is invested, but not employed.

The prevention of corporations from escaping direct taxation locally on personal property, through the payment of a small indirect tax to the State.

That every incorporated company, regardless of the business engaged in, except quasi-public corporations, such as transmission companies, now paying on gross earnings, shall be taxed on their authorized capital, the tax to increase as dividends increase.

The reduction of the organization tax in this State, so as to encourage companies to organize here instead of in other States.

The enactment of an amendment to the corporation laws that will be less onerous than the present one as to liability of Directors of corporations, without permitting wrecking or swindling.

Compelling religious and charitable institutions to pay the inheritance tax on bequests the same as widows and children.

The completion of the nine-foot improvement to the canal, the installing of hydraulic locks, and the introduction at once of electricity for propulsion, to be furnished by the State and sold for transmission at cost.

A thorough examination under law by some State department of each County Treasurer's accounts, so as to prevent the frequent defalcations now taking place.

Undoubtedly the most important part of Mr. Morgan's recommendations are those which he makes in regard to the tax laws of the State. He points out that while it is conceded that personal property is greater in value in the State than real property, yet real property stands seven times as much taxation as personal. He demonstrates, by citing an instance in which a piece of real estate showed a practical loss on the investment, and continues:

"But the question which presents itself in this connection is: Can the direct tax be abandoned and the necessary funds for support of government be provided? Pennsylvania and New Jersey support their State Governments without a direct tax on real estate. The resources of this State are vastly greater than those of either Pennsylvania or New Jersey. In my opinion the needed increased revenue from indirect sources could be obtained by a more equitable distribution of the burden without increasing, to any appreciable degree, the tax upon interests now taxed."

While Mr. Morgan shows by his figures that the receipts from corporations were greater by $104,000 than in the preceding year, he still believes that a great deal more money can be obtained from corporations without unduly increasing the burden by an intelligent revision of the laws. He says:

"A defect in our corporation tax laws is the provision allowing companies paying indirect taxes into the State Treasury to be exempt locally from all taxation upon personal property for State purposes. It is most unjust alike to the real estate owner and the rent payer. Large numbers of corporations doing a manufacturing business avoid the payment of just taxes under this provision.

"It is suggested that every company incorporated under the laws of New York, regardless of the business it is engaged in, except those having the use of public places—that is, quasi-public corporations such as gas, water, electric light, heat, power, transportation, transmission and, generally speaking, such companies as are now taxed upon gross earnings, should be taxed upon their authorized capital at a low rate, which rate should be increased as dividends increase. Every foreign corporation, no matter what its business, should be taxed for the privilege of doing business in this State upon the amount of capital employed or invested or held here at the same rate as domestic companies."

Mr. Morgan believes that the organization tax in this State of one-eighth of 1 per cent. is very much too high, as compared with New Jersey, which only charges one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., and he also believes that the liability of Directors is equally onerous, and often prevents wealthy men from becoming directors of large corporations.

"This department does not favor a law as to the liability of Directors that would permit of wrecking or swindling," he says, "but it does urge the necessity for a law as liberal as it can be made consistent with a proper regard for the safety of creditors and stockholders. It is time that great corporations having their actual headquarters in this State and a nominal office elsewhere, doing nearly all of their business within our borders, should be brought within the jurisdiction of this State, not only as to matters of taxation, but in respect to other and equally important affairs. This can be accomplished by the adoption of corporation laws worthy of the greatest commercial State in the Union. It is a sad commentary upon our system that our tax list reflects little of the great wave of organization that has swept over the country during the past year, and to which this State contributed more capital than any other State in the Union."

Mr. Morgan devotes considerable space in his report to a discussion of the unsettled canal contracts, and makes some suggestions for the preservation and improvement of the canals. He says that while it may appear presumptuous on his part to offer any suggestions, still he has made commerce and navigation a study all his life and is familiar with the existing conditions. He took an active and prominent part in the movement for the abolition of canal tolls and the adoption of a liberal canal policy, and now has an absorbing interest in the success of canal commerce, which can be secured only through speedy and practical canal improvement. He shows how the commerce of the State is retrograding because of the failure to improve the waterway, and then goes on to say:

"The question should not be one of money, but of feasibility. This State has recently expended over $9,000,000 in improving the canals. On the Erie 160 miles have been improved, so as to afford nine feet of navigation, leaving 185 miles unimproved. Forty-two of the locks have been lengthened, so as to permit of the passage of two boats at once, leaving thirty to be lengthened, but included in these thirty are the "sixteens" at Cohoes and the tier of five at Lockport. If the three locks at Newark and the four at Little Falls were lengthened, there would be a continuous line of long locks from Buffalo to Cohoes, with the exception of the tier at Lockport.

"My judgment, in view of these conditions, therefore, is that the wise policy for the State to pursue with reference to the canals is to complete the nine-foot improvement, introducing at the same time such other improvements in the lock gates as experience has demonstrated to be practical.

"But modern invention has placed within our reach other facilities for still greater economy. Electricity is used more economically and more successfully in mechanics and in the propulsion of street cars and other vehicles than any other motive power. Why can it not also be applied to the canal? A motor with a capacity of 125 horse power on the stern of a boat would not take up anything like the space now occupied by the boiler and engine of a steamer, or the space occupied by the stables, where horses are used. From a pair of wires strung over the middle of the canal, as trolley wires are now strung over the middle of the street, a current of electricity could be conveyed from the wires to the motor on the boat by means of a carrier, similar to those now used in great department stores for the transmission of cash boxes, and a flexible wire leading to the motor on the deck.

"There can be no question but that the introduction of electric power to canal navigation is entirely feasible, and would be very economical. The State should furnish this power and charge for it at cost."

The following statement compiled by Mr. Morgan shows the transactions of the State Treasury during the year:

The balance in the Treasury of all the funds of the State on the 1st day of October, 1898, was	$3,973,804.45
The receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1899, were	25,887,136.92
Total receipts and balances	$29,810,941.37
The payments for all purposes during the year amounted to	25,306,126.63
Balance in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1899	$4,504,814.74

In concluding his recommendations Mr. Morgan refers to the frequency of defalcations by County Treasurers and says:

"In this connection, I beg leave to suggest that in my opinion a thorough examination of all the accounts of County Treasurers should be made by some State department at least once a year. Defalcations on the part of County Treasurers are of frequent occurrence, and the losses resulting therefrom are much greater than would be the expense of making the examinations."

W. K. VANDERBILT'S ABSENCE.

Will Have No Bearing on Plans for Developing the Central's System.

The sailing of W. K. Vanderbilt for Europe will have no bearing on the plans for developing the Central's system. These were advanced to various stages on Monday. Senator Depew and President Callaway are absent from New York, and no one at the Grand Central Station discussed freely the absence of the head of the Vanderbilt interests.

"It will be plenty of cable messages and sticking to the course decided on before Mr. Vanderbilt left," said one official. "The Vanderbilts don't know such a thing as distance. If there is a serious hitch that cable or correspondence won't overcome, why, some one will have to find Mr. Vanderbilt and learn what he wishes to be done. If you remember when Cornelius Vanderbilt was in Egypt something occurred which compelled E. V. W. Rossiter, the Treasurer of the company, to visit him there. Mr. Rossiter holds Mr. Vanderbilt's power of attorney, and can sign millions for him."

RESPONSIBILITY FOR HORSES.

Appellate Court Decision Regarding Damage by Unruly Animals.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has rendered a decision of interest as affecting dealings in horses "warranted sound, kind, and gentle." Dr. F. J. Bruce of Brooklyn purchased from a Manhattan firm of horse dealers a horse so warranted. According to the doctor, the first time the horse was put in harness it engaged in some rapid-fire kicking, which made the buggy look as if it had been toyed with by a Kansas cyclone. Afterward, when hitched to a heavier wagon, the horse, it is alleged, repeated the performance. The doctor then concluded that the animal was not as it had been represented to be, and he sued for damages to himself and property, getting judgment.

The horse dealers, however, appealed to the Appellate Division, which has reversed the decision of the lower court and ordered a new trial. The opinion of the Appellate Division is that Dr. Bruce cannot recover for damages to the heavier wagon. When the horse misbehaved on the first occasion the doctor received notice that the animal was not gentle, and the court contends that he cannot hold the defendant liable for damage done afterward.

BRONZE STATUE FOR PARIS.

Horse for French's Washington the First Casting of Its Kind.

The largest portion of the bronze equestrian statue of Washington, by Daniel C. French, which is to be presented by the Daughters of the Revolution to the City of Paris, was successfully cast yesterday afternoon at the foundry of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, in West Sixteenth Street. The operation was witnessed by the sculptor and a number of his friends. No ceremonies marked the event, except informal congratulations at the close for Eugene F. Aucaigne, who superintended the difficult work.

The casting made yesterday was the first of its kind ever attempted. It was the body of the horse complete, except for the tail. Heretofore the legs have always been cast separately and joined afterward to the body. When finished, the portion cast yesterday will weigh about 5,700 pounds. Five months had been spent in preparation, and the bronze had been melted three times to insure its purity. The actual work of casting consumed eleven minutes. The remaining pieces of the statue will be cast by the last of February, and the entire statue will be completed in April. It is to be unveiled in Paris July 3.

NATIONAL BANK STOCK TAXABLE

Decision in Favor of Assessors of Former City of Brooklyn.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has sustained the decision of a referee in the proceeding brought by John G. Jenkins and others, as stockholders in the First National Bank of Brooklyn, for a writ of certiorari against the Board of Assessors of the former City of Brooklyn to review the assessment on the stock of the bank. It was contended that the State of New York had no right to assess the shares of stock in National banks except by power granted by Section 5,219, United States Revised Statutes, and that Section 24 of the tax law of 1896, under which bank shares are assessed, was unconstitutional, as it did not permit the stockholders in a National bank to deduct from the value of their shares a proportionate amount of the non-taxable securities owned by the bank itself.

It was claimed by the stockholders that unless this was done there was an inequality in the method of taxing stockholders of National banks as compared with other owners of "money capital in the hands of individual citizens," as provided by the Federal statutes.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court sustained the original assessment, and the stockholders carried the case to the Appellate Division.

The decision, in effect, sustains the State tax on the shares of the capital stock of National banks. It is very likely that the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL STUDY.

Annual Reception Disturbed by a False Alarm of Fire.

An alarm of fire threatened to break up the annual reception held by the Society for Political Study yesterday afternon at the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. An elevator boy was the innocent cause of the trouble. He shouted the name of "Meyer" from the elevator door, meaning to call one of the officials of the building. The guests, who numbered over 300 women, translated the word into "fire." The women were on their feet in an instant, and started in a body toward the door.

The President of the society, Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, caught their attention with vigorous pounding of the gavel, and the word, brought in the next instant, that there was no fire, served to calm the women.

The society is famous for its experience with fires. This is the third time the cry of fire has been raised at its annual reception. Two years ago, at the Grand Central Palace, the meeting was broken up by a like alarm, compelling the members and guests to leave the building.

The guests at the reception included many members of other clubs. Among the speakers were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Miss Adele Field, Mrs. William Birney, President of the Mothers' Club, and Mrs. Ober, one of the early Presidents of the society. Others who were present were Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Anna Dietz Diehl, Mrs. Edward Greeley, Mrs. Edward Cutler, Mrs. Albert E. Scott, and Mrs. J. C. C. Knoblauch.

A musical programme was carried out, after which luncheon was served.

Miss Gould Visits the Navy Yard.

Miss Helen Gould visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, accompanied by a large party of women. The visit was made in response to an invitation extended by Rear Admiral John W. Philip, commandant of the navy yard, to Miss Gould and other members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of the party were attended on their tour of inspection by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Philip and Commander Clifford H. West.

WILL OF EUGENE G. CRUGER.

Former New Yorker Dying in France Ignored His Family in This City.

Few stranger wills have ever been recorded in this city than that of Eugene G. Cruger, which has been filed for probate in the Surrogate's office. It is written in French in a tremulous hand on a piece of paper about the size of a half note sheet, and, translated, is as follows:

I leave my name of Eugene G. Cruger and any property which I possess to Salomea Heltz. I make her my universal legatee—all my property.

EUGENE G. CRUGER.

The document, which is unwitnessed, is dated at Fontainebleau, France, May 29, 1896, and has been proved according to French law. In the petition filed with the will the value of the personal property is placed at $125,000, and the value of the real property is said to be unknown. The will is expected to occasion a fierce legal contest from the fact that it ignores Mr. Cruger's three minor children, Bertram, Violet D., and Frederick H. Cruger, as well as their mother, Mrs. Blanche E. Tams, of 136 East Twenty-second Street, who are now in the enjoyment of some of the property, which a relative yesterday said was worth in all about $300,000.

Mr. Cruger was a member of the old New York family whose name he bore, and was a son of a half brother of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. He was about thirty-five years old at the time of his death, April 4, 1898, and had lived for a number of years in France. He married Miss Blanche Spedden of New Orleans, but after the three children were born she divorced him and married J. Frederic Tams of the New York Yacht Club. He then married Mrs. Meta Kane Bell, a sister of S. Nicholson Kane, and she, too, divorced him. The full name of his legatee is Olga Salomea Heltz. She is a Russian whom Mr. Cruger met in France. She is not known by members of the family in this city.

The will and petition were filed by the law firm of Alexander & Colby. In the petition the claimant states that she lives at Fontainebleau, and that the sole surviving children of the testator are those named. The existence of this will has been known to the family for some time, although at first Mr. Cruger was supposed to have died intestate. Col. S. V. R. Cruger and Mrs. Tams obtained joint letters of administration on his property, and upon the death of the former Mrs. Tams became sole administratrix. Bainbridge Colby said yesterday that the will had been received from Oliver E. Bodington, the Paris correspondent of his firm. Mrs. Tams's attorney is J. Langdon Ward.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST.

Three New Suits for Judgments Aggregating $5,000,000.

Lawyers Roger M. Sherman and William Blaikie filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon papers in three suits which are the outcome of the Fayerweather will contest. They ask judgments aggregating $5,000,000. The defendants in the three suits are John Parsons, Thomas G. Ritch, J. Prentice Browning, Prescott Hall Butler, and Edward M. Grout of this city, Justus L. Bulkley of Connecticut, and Henry B. Vaughan of New Jersey. One of the suits was brought by John B. Reynolds, who says he is a "citizen of the State of Iowa, Vermont," and as executor of Lucy Fayerweather asks for $3,000,000. The other suits, which were brought by Mary W. Archer and her sister, Emma S. Fayerweather, ask judgment in the amount of $1,000,000 each. The bills of complaint allege conspiracy and the presentment to the Surrogate of a false testamentary paper, a codicil.

It is alleged that on Nov. 1, 1890, Daniel B. Fayerweather executed a codicil, drawn up by Prescott Hall Butler, which removed Ritch from his position as executor and trustee of the will, and that Vaughan pretended that it had been destroyed by him. Vaughan also claimed, it is alleged, to have been reinstated by the will dated four days later, which the plaintiffs allege was a fraudulent document. It is charged that on account of the conspiracy the rightful heirs have been unable to establish the validity of the genuine codicil and that all the defendants named became partners in the conspiracy and aided and abetted in the plot to defraud the plaintiffs.

Daniel B. Fayerweather died Nov. 15, 1890, leaving an estate valued at $6,000,000. Reynolds says he is the sole executor of the last will and codicil of Lucy Fayerweather, widow of Daniel B. Fayerweather.

Merchants' Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Merchants' Association was held yesterday. The report of President King was discussed and approval expressed of the office staff's work. The following Directors were re-elected: John C. Juhring, Charles H. Webb, Corcellus H. Hackett, Meyer Jonasson, and Frank Squier. The vacancy caused by the death of John W. Ambrose was filled by the election of Adolphe Openhym.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.75⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.07 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Sugar, granulated	5.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.36
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.05¼
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	6.15
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.30

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 61⅝@63½c; No. 2 red, 66½@67½c; No. 2 corn, 30½@30¾c; No. 2 oats, 22½@22¾c; No. 2 white, 25⅛@25½c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25c; No. 2 rye, 21½c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.51; prime timothy seed, $2.40@$2.50; mess pork, per barrel, $9.35@$10.00; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62½@$5.77½; short ribs, sides (loose,) $5.50@$5.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅛@5¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.80; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugar, cutloaf, unchanged; clover, contract grade, $8.10.

COTTON.—The cotton market showed the results of conflicting opinions in a more or less general hesitation. Locally there was a sharp upturn at the opening, but this was succeeded by a weaker feeling. Speculation showed evidences of contraction and business done for the outside public ran almost exclusively to the further liquidation of old long stuff. The market opened firm at an advance of 6 to 8 points, and at the highest level showed a net rise of 9 to 10 points. Considering the fact that yesterday's loss reached a matter of 10 to 17 points, to-day's improvement was unsatisfactory to friends of the staple, and selling became more or less general despite the optimistic turn of cables, which reported Liverpool firmer on covering and buying for the account of European spinners, and the situation in South Africa less grave. After the closing English cables had been thoroughly digested by the local contingent, our market began to give way slowly. Shorts were more reliant and buying on investment account was exceptionally light. Reliable information to the effect that Southern markets were holding their own with little difficulty, that receipts were light, and would probably contin

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission, DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
New York and Boston.

N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE "RIGHTS"
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices:
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 106 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-two 12-100 dollars ($79,222 12). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1900.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
NO. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
N. Y. & N. J. TELEPHONE
STOCK AND RIGHTS
Bought and Sold.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

An Absolutely Safe-Guarded Investment.
Yielding 16 Per Cent on Present Cost.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.

The ONLY COMPANY in the Missouri-Kansas zinc fields issuing to its stockholders quarterly statements of earnings and profits, certified as correct by Chartered Accountants (BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., of Boston, New York, London and Manchester, England), who supervise its accounts.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

This company offers investors
Valuable Properties, actively producing, under business management, now paying 12 per cent. and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.
Low-Priced Shares, sure to advance in value rapidly.
Large Earnings, even on $30 ore, as demonstrated by the chartered accountants in their examination of the properties.
Dividends equalling those paid by the highest capitalized companies in the zinc fields, yet on a much smaller investment.
Absolute Security of its shareholders' interests.

This company pays regular monthly dividends of one per cent, with extra dividends from time to time, as warranted by its net receipts.

The four new mills now in course of construction will increase the company's net annual income to **42 per cent.** on its entire capital stock.

300,000 SHARES
of its stock are now offered for public subscription at
75c. PER SHARE,
to complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the new mills now being built.

At the above price the shares net 16 per cent. on their cost, and NO INVESTOR can afford to let this company's offer pass without investigation.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS, and note carefully the detailed accounts and BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.'S reports on the properties.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 and 47 Wall St., New York, 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 6.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.
EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that forty-five (45) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage numbered as follows, viz.:

38	237	380	577	721	834	1120
63	240	387	606	744	845	1179
102	272	393	612	747	901	1193
113	319	412	640	767	910	1198
166	332	414	642	777	923	1207
178	363	428	693	801	1116	1327
231	374	558				

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New York, December 6th, 1899.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the forty-five (45) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1900, will be paid at this office on or after the 1st day of March, 1900, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:
At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.
Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.
Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000
LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-Presiden.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary
DIRECTORS.
James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Jos. C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Aug. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Park Bank of New York, held on Tuesday, January 9, 1900, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously chosen as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Joseph T. Moore,	W. Rockhill Potts,
Stuyvesant Fish,	August Belmont,
George S. Hart,	Richard Delafield,
Charles Sternbach,	Francis R. Appleton,
Charles Scribner,	John Jacob Astor,
Edward C. Hoyt,	George S. Hickok,
Edward E. Poor,	George Fred'k Vietor,
Hermann Oelrichs.	

And as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year,
John M. Cornell, Wm. D. Baldwin,
Charles L. Hadley.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Edward E. Poor; Vice Presidents, Stuyvesant Fish, Richard Delafield, Albert H. Wiggin. GEORGE S. HICKOK,
Cashier and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.
At a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank held this day the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

George F. Baker,	Frederick D. Tappen,
John Jacob Astor,	Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
Alexander H. Stevens,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Harrison E. Gawtry,	Henry B. Ely,
Robert H. McCurdy,	John Downey.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently Mr. George F. Baker was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alexander H Stevens was unanimously re-lected Vice President.
GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company,
Brooklyn, January 2, 1900.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of thirteen (13) Directors for the ensuing year, and three (3) Inspectors of election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1900, at the office of the company, 168 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, and will remain closed until after the meeting.
T. S. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held January 9th, 1900, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Charles F. Mattlage,	Samuel B. Downes,
John R. Waters,	Charles Reed,
John W. Castree,	John W. Nix,
Charles H. Fancher,	Henry Kroger,
W. H. B. Totten,	Daniel P. Morse,
William H. Barnard.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. C. H. Fancher was elected President, Mr. Charles F. Mattlage, Vice President, and Mr. John R. Waters, Second Vice President, all unanimously.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Notice to the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills:
Please take notice that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Victoria Coffee Mills will be held at the office of the Counsel of the Company, Frederick Beltz, Room 136, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to take action upon the unanimous resolution of the Board of Directors in relation to the voluntary dissolution of said Company.—Dated New York, December 30, 1899.
EDWARD B. McSHEEHY,
ARCHIBALD McNICOLL,
ALEXANDER McELWEE,
GEORGE W. BAILY,
Board of Directors.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank
29 Wall St.
New York, January 9th, 1900.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the year ending on the second Tuesday in January, 1901:

Wm. M. Kingsland,	Nicholas F. Palmer,
Wm. Rockefeller,	Wm. C. Sturges,
Wm. H. Macy, Jr.,	Geo. W. Quintard,
John T. Willets,	Gates W. McGarrah.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Nicholas F. Palmer, President; William H. Macy, Jr., Vice President, and Gates W. McGarrah, Second Vice President, were unanimously re-elected. G. W. McGARRAH, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 West 14th St., in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, January 2d, 1900.
J. LEISER, Sec'y.

Havana Electric Railway Co.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Havana Electric Railway Company will be held at the office of the corporation in the Monmouth Building, in the Borough of Asbury Park, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
The Transfer Books will be closed from December 26th, 1899, until January 10th, 1900, both inclusive.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
A. MARCUS, Treasurer.

The Bank of the State of New York,
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.
At a meeting of the shareholders held this day the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Henry Hentz,	Edward T. Bedford,
James B. Colgate,	Henry W. Poor,
Richard L. Edwards,	Robert Dunlap,
August Belmont,	Charles W. Morse.
James Swann,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors thereafter Mr. R. L. Edwards and Mr. Jas. B. Colgate were respectively re-elected President and Vice President. E. T. BEDFORD,
Sec'y Pro Tem.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Jan. 9, 1900.
At the annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

John K. Cilley,	N. S. W. Vanderhoef,
Albert C. Hall	Amory Leland,
Augustus F. Libby,	Jordan J. Rollins,
Ernest Werner,	Hiram H. Nazro.
Addison C. Ruend,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. John K. Cilley was unanimously re-elected President.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

City Trust Company of New York.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the City Trust Company of New York for the election of Directors to supply the places of those whose terms expire will be held at its office, 36 Wall Street, on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer-Books will close January 3, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen on January 18.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
December 27, 1899.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Leeds & Catlin Co. will be held at the office of the company, at 53 East Eleventh St., City of New York, on the sixteenth day of January, at twelve o'clock noon, to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, to consist of two thousand shares of the par value of ten dollars per share.
L. READE CATLIN, E. F. LEEDS, HENRY LEEDS, Directors.

New York National Exchange Bank,
New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.
The following-named gentlemen were to-day elected Directors of this Bank for 1900:

James Rowland,	Robert H. McCutcheon,
Hudson Hoagland,	William Wills,
William J. Merrall,	Williams Halls, Jr.,
Daniel B. Halstead,	Warren Cruikshank,
John H. Seed,	Lewis E. Pierson,
James M. Donald,	Frank S. Hyatt,

LEWIS E. PIERSON, Cashier.

Office of the Colonial Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Directors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

Office of Washington Assurance Co.
of the City of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1900.
The annual election for five Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 45 Cedar Street, on Wednesday, January 17th, 1900, commencing at twelve o'clock M. and closing at one o'clock P. M.
EDWARD E. HALL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Company, Rooms 47 to 49 Times Building, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 3:30 P. M. C. S. CHAMBERLIN, Secretary.

Insurance Company of the State of New York.
80-82 William St., N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 80 William St., on TUESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 3 P. M.
HILARY R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the International Banking & Trust Company, to supply the places of those whose terms expire, will be held at its offices, 149 Broadway, January 17th, at 11 A. M.
JOHN B. DUER. } Secretaries.
T. H. FROEHLICH. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY will be held in Room 59, 3d floor, Times Building, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
BEN. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled.}
EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:
1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.
3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:
EDMUND RANDOLPH, New York City, N. Y.
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS, New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY, Portchester, N. Y.
4. That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)
5. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.
Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.
EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]
In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public.
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.
EDMUND RANDOLPH.
Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT THE COPARTnership existing between HULDA ZINN and JULIA THERESIA KORNHAUSER, known as Zinn Art Company of 205 East 10th St. of this city, has been dissolved on the 30th of December, 1899. JULIA T. KORNHAUSER.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway Co.
38 Broad St., New York, December 28, 1899.
At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared, payable Jan. 31, 1900, to the holders of record of the First Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on January 15, 1900.
The transfer books for First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
W. S. WILSON, Secretary.

54 Wall St., N. Y., December 28, 1899.
The above-mentioned dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 31, 1900, to holders of record at the close of business on January 15, 1900, on the books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred stock of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Certificates of First Preferred Stock will close January 15, 1900, at 3 P. M., and will reopen February 1, 1900, at 10 A. M.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York,
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1900.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1900;
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 20th, 1900; and
TEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1899, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 15th, 1900.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th, proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the Company at 3 P. M. on January 26th, 1900.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 26th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1900.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, January 9th, 1900.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway,
N. Y., Jan. 9, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Co. has this day declared a dividend of 1½% on the Common Capital Stock, payable on or before Jan. 20, to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 9, 1900. The transfer books of the common stock will be opened at 10 o'clock Jan. 10, 1900.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 8, 1900.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER per cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 15th. The transfer books will be closed from three P. M. of Monday, January 15th, till the morning of Monday, January 22d.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Road Co.
A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on 15th January, 1900.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 29th December, 1899.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1899, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 15, 1900.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1900, will draw interest from JAN 1, 1900.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN,
BANK BOOK No. 365,761 of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return book to Bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

BOSTON BANK ELECTIONS.

Changes Made in the Personnel of the Massachusetts National.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The stockholders of nearly all of the National banks in this city voted to-day for Directors for the coming year. Very few changes were made. The dropping off of the Globe and Broadway Banks reduces the capital of the twenty-seven banks in the city to $30,000,000. Two years ago it was about $50,000,000.

Among the more important meetings was that of the Massachusetts National Bank. William A. French retires as President, and is succeeded by John W. Weeks, formerly a Director. Frederick H. Curtiss, formerly cashier of the Broadway National Bank, succeeds Charles W. Perkins, who becomes a Director. Frank Jones is another new member of the Board of Directors. Negotiations have been entered into looking to the consolidation of the Massachusetts National with at least one of the smaller banks, and it may become a fact within a month.

MR. SAGE SELLS STANDARD STOCK

He Says the Transaction Will Not Affect the Gas War.

The Wall Street section was considerably stirred up yesterday over the fact that Russell Sage sold a block of his Standard Gaslight Company stock. Mr. Sage himself made this admission, and while he expressed the opinion that the sale would not affect the gas war, and denied that the stock had been sold to Rockefeller interests, the transaction was generally taken as an indication that the ending of the gas war had been brought a step nearer.

The recent transaction by which the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company became practically merged with the Consolidated Gas Company has been largely accepted as meaning an approaching settlement of the gas war, as Anthony N. Brady, who is President of the Power Company, is also dominant in the New Amsterdam Gas Company, one of the three parties to the contest. The acquisition by Consolidated Gas people of the control of the third contestant—the Standard Gaslight—would, of course, mean a cessation of hostilities if the arrangement with the New Amsterdam is assured, and is to be as satisfactory to Consolidated interests as many have cause to believe.

Mr. Sage, however, said yesterday that he had been negotiating with one of the Rockefellers who wanted his Standard stock some time ago, and that he did not sell because he was not offered enough for it. Now, he said, he had been offered a higher price for a portion of it than the Rockefeller interests had been willing to pay. He said that he did not really know for whom the broker who bought the stock acted, and it did not concern the public anyway.

"Will this do anything toward ending the gas war, Mr. Sage?" he was asked.

"No," said he, "it won't. There is nothing new in the gas situation. It is all a piece of foolishness, but I don't know how long it will last. So far as I know, I have not sold the stock to any of the Rockefeller Directors. I have some of the stock left, and will sell it if I get a good price for it."

None of the other Directors of the Standard has sold any of his stock so far as is known, and it is said that Mr. Sage's sale did not carry with it the control of the stock.

United Verde Copper Mine Sold.

The United Verde Copper Mine, together with the works and railroad owned by the United Verde Copper Company, were sold at public auction yesterday by R. V. Harnett & Co. The property is in Arizona and has recently been in litigation. Senator William H. Clark of Montana is said to own a large part of the stock of the company. The property was sold for $500,000 to James A. MacDonald, who is said to have represented the Reorganization Committee of the company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 9	381,608
To date this year	3,662,062
Corresponding date last year	5,832,314

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 9	$1,261,500
To date this year	$10,484,100
Corresponding date last year	$39,339,440

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 5½@6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½@6 per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	½	Kanawha & Mich.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1	Nat. Steel	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	10½
Consol. Gas	1½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Evans. & T. H.	¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Manhattan	½
Am. Smelt & Ref.	½	Met. Street Ry	2¼
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	2¼	National Biscuit	1
Am. Tin Plate	1¾	National Lead	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Anaconda Copper	¾	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L.	⅞
B'klyn Rapid Transit	1½	Norf. & West	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1	North. Amer.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	2½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Pacific Mail	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1⅛
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¾	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. L.	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Pressed Steel Car	1
Cont. Tobacco	1⅞	Pressed S. C. pf.	½
Cont. Tob. pf.	¾	Reading	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅞
Federal Steel	1	Reading 2d pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	1
General Electric	1⅛	Southern Pacific	⅞
Great North. pf.	⅛	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Illinois Central	¾	Third Avenue	5
Int. Paper	⅝	Union Pacific	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	2⅛	U. S. Leather	⅝
K. C., P. & G., t. r.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Lake Erie & West	2¼	West. Union Tel.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1¼		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. & N. W. gold 7s.	1	Int. & North. 3d	1
Mob. & O., Mont. Div.	1	Nash. C. & St. L. 7s.	1
5s	1	Pacific Coast 1st	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¾
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	1¾	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	2

MARKET CONDITIONS.

With but two or three exceptions all the conspicuous shares of the Stock Exchange list declined yesterday. Strength showed at the opening of business, and there was much talk of confidence warranted by British advances gained in South Africa; but before the end of the day local considerations offset Transvaal clairvoyance, and on liquidating sales quotations fell.

Again there was clearly disclosed the fact that only speculative traders were active, the public showing no interest in the market's current course.

In some parts of the market adroitly managed pools were alert and aggressive, and to some extent they gained advantages in the early hours of business; but at the end of the day their activity had nothing encouraging of record to represent it.

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In Sugar Trust, in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, in Tobacco Trust, and in some other mercurial stocks energetic endeavor has recently been made to force prices upward, the chief "argument" in favor of better market values being that large short interests exist in such stocks which can be squeezed into covering. All this may be true, doubtless is true; but from any broad market standpoint it is not a matter to be considered lastingly helpful that a turn can be made against the shorts. The truth is that in a market naturally as listless as that which now exists a substantial short interest is not altogether to be deplored; and forcibly to eliminate that interest, even at the gain of a temporary spurt in quotations, is not, in the view of experienced Wall Street authorities, anything to be sought.

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What shows more than anything else in the market just now, aside from the natural inclination of the public to be carefully inactive, is the developed sentiment that uncertainties in the South African war situation may of a sudden develop at any time disturbing elements for this country. On the basis of common-sense calculation any foreign war in which we are not committed must result in advantages to us—advantages coming from the stoppage of competition abroad, advantages provided by a quickly enlarged market for our manufactured goods and agricultural commodities. But Wall Street persists in the view that the United States is so closely allied now to Great Britain that as the fortunes of British arms may fluctuate so must there be involved results for us, a British victory being for the United States warrant for enthusiasm, a British reverse provocation for malefaction here. They who have business consequence can recognize readily the shortness of view which makes reports like this; but Wall Street does not now any more than usually ignore what is logical; and the Stock Exchange market stands meanwhile for what are operating facts rather than for what should be recognized as sane, natural

the least noticeable of which was that of the common stock of "Big Four," which fell off nearly three points, though only the day previous a dividend of 1½ per cent. had been declared. In a somewhat similar manner Northern Pacific declined, though during the day a published statement of the earnings of the road showed an increase for the month of December of within a few dollars of $50,000.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

As had been generally forecasted, the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent., which is practically at the same rate as that declared at the last dividend meeting, when 1½ per cent. and an extra ½ were declared.

At the conclusion of the meeting the semi-annual statement of the earnings and expenses of the road for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1899, was put out. This showed estimated net earnings of $4,888,100, as compared with actual net earnings for the same period last year of $4,170,000, an increase of $718,000. After payment of dividends, including that declared yesterday, there is left a surplus of $900,900, as compared with $659,500 a year ago.

Officers of the road speak hopefully of the future.

NOT A DIVIDEND MEETING.

Some disappointment was felt yesterday because no dividend action was taken at the meeting of the Union Pacific Directors, held in the afternoon. As a matter of fact, however, the meeting was not a dividend meeting, but only a regular monthly meeting, and no decision in respect to a dividend on the common stock, either pro or con, will be taken for several months. The belief, however, now is that the common stock will not come in for a dividend for some time.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

All the local traction stocks declined yesterday, though there was really no new news in respect to any of them. Third Avenue suffered the most, falling to 126, a net loss of 5 points, on sales of 1,100 shares. Manhattan's loss was one-half point, Metropolitan's 2¼, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's, 1½.

DISAPPOINTING STATEMENT.

Great Northern's decline yesterday on trading of barely 1,000 shares was due to the somewhat disappointing showing made by the company in December, when earnings decreased something like $20,000, as compared with a year ago.

TALKING OF COMPETITION.

The weakness of the Tobacco stocks yesterday was due to the report that a new company with improved patents for the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes might enter the field as a competitor. No definite information could be gotten on the subject.

TIN PLATE'S AFFAIRS.

It was reported in the Street yesterday that the annual meeting of the American Tin Plate Company would be held in the afternoon, but the report was incorrect. The meeting will not be held until Jan. 16. In this connection the Street again hears that all the interests in the company are now harmonious.

GAS STOCK GOES UP.

Consolidated Gas advanced a point yesterday on sales aggregating less than 400 shares. The belief that the situation was so shaping itself that, whether or not the gas war was continued, the results of the operations of the company would be more satisfactory financially, contributed to the strength of the stock.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ninety-third semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York, just issued, shows a gratifying condition of affairs. The assets of the company, besides cash in banks and in the hands of agents, real estate, loans on stocks and bonds, &c., include a considerable holding of bonds and stocks whose security is unquestioned, being classed among the strong, "gilt-edged" securities. The surplus of the company as regards policyholders amounts to $7,631,938.

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

SALE OF PITTSBURG AND GULF.

Mr. Max Pam, counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, announced, through a Wall Street bulletin yesterday, that the sale of the road will be ordered by the court to be held some time in February. The arrangements for organizing the new company and issuing the new securities provided for in the plan of reorganization are practically complete, and the new company will be ready to begin operation very soon after the sale of the road is ratified. With regard to the report that there might be a combination between the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf and the Northern connecting roads which have recently gone into the hands of receivers, Mr. Pam says that no such plan is now in contemplation. He adds that the arrangements for the formation of a reorganization committee for these roads will be begun as soon as possible.

MANHATTAN OFFICIALS SILENT.

Officials of the Manhattan Railway Company would not discuss very freely yesterday the action of the State Railroad Commissioners in ordering the road to extend its system to Bedford Park and West Farms. They have not yet decided whether they will obey the mandate or take the alternative of forfeiting a franchise.

General Manager Alfred Skitt said yesterday: "We haven't got up to it yet." The company had not attacked the question so far, he declared, and he was not able to say what it would do about it.

Russell Sage was equally non-committal. "What we will do is a matter for future consideration," said he. "I have not made up my mind yet what I approve of doing."

The fact was made public some time ago that George J. Gould had told Commissioner Cole that he intended to build the road as far as Bedford Park in about a year. Mr. Cole made this statement in an after-dinner speech. The company has never put itself publicly on record as making this promise, however.

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The Consolidated Exchange enjoyed considerable activity yesterday, interest centring largely in the granger stocks, and, generally speaking, in securities which are traded in at London. They made moderate declines. The Produce Exchange market opened face to face with a decline of nearly a cent a bushel in Liverpool. In spite of that fact, wheat proved firm here, and closed strong after only moderate purchases for export. Corn was also strong, and oats were steady, with a fairly good tone to the market.

Coffee scored a net advance of from 10 to 20 points on various deliveries yesterday, in an active market. Cotton was dull throughout the day, but the market was steady.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement from Chicago that the St. Paul roads are trying to induce the "Soo" to withdraw its reduced rates east-bound from St. Paul and to restore all rates to normal tariffs.

Shipments of 535,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Minneapolis and St. Louis first preferred stock stricken from Stock Exchange lists, having been exchanged for the company's issue of 4 per cent. refunding bonds.

Meeting to be held to-morrow in Chicago of the heads of the passenger departments of all the railroads in the East, Southeast, South, and Southwest, to get all lines to agree not to pay commissions to ticket agents.

Increase of $4,053,320 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,271,188, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Further advance of 5 points in the entire list by the American Sugar Refining Company, making granulated sugar 5.05 cents, no concessions to be given and all guarantees are withdrawn.

Report of United States Treasurer Roberts showing that under the offer of Nov. 15 the Government bought $14,310,350 4s of 1907 and $4,980,300 5s of 1904 for $21,771,807.

Current gossip that S. R. Callaway, H. McK. Twombly, and a representative of J. P. Morgan & Co. will be made Directors of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad today, when President Newman of the Lake Shore will be elected President.

Deficit of $1,347,950 under the legal requirements shown by weekly statement by outside banks, an increase of $357,925, as compared with the previous week.

Increase of 23,472 tons in east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago during the past week, the total tonnage being 119,302, as compared with 95,830 in the previous week.

Dismissal of the case of the Central Trust Company vs. Stevenson Burke to recover $8,000,000 derived from the sale of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo 5 per cent. bonds.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4½@6 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent.

Time money, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 6 per cent. for longer dates. Mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statements: Exchanges, $203,347,787; balances, $8,842,591; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,046,170.

Money on call in London at 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 4@4⅛ per cent. for short and 4⅛@4¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅛; demand, $4.87⅛@4.87⅝; cables, $4.88⅜; commercial bills, $4.82¼@4.82¾.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5:21⅛@5:21¼ less 1-16 and 5:16⅞ less 1-16@5:17⅛, reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 95 1-16; guilders, 39 15-16@40 and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@10c discount. Chicago —25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St Louis—40c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—American securities opened quiet at about parity level and remained steady throughout, with operators inactive. The closing tone was steady.

Consols, for money, 98¾; consols, for the account, 98⅞; Canadian, 92⅞; Erie, 11⅛; Erie first preferred, 32⅜; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific preferred, 75½; St. Paul, 120; New York Central, 139½; Pennsylvania, 66⅞; Reading, 9⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 74⅜; Atchison, 19½; Louisville, 80¾; Grand Trunk, 6⅜; Anaconda, 8.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d. per ounce.

Money, 4½@5 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4@4⅛ per cent., and for three months' bills 4⅛@4¼ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 65⅜.

The sum of £119,000 in gold was taken into the Bank of England to-day. Of this amount £50,000 was transferred to the Indian currency account. Gold premiums—Buenos Ayres, 128.60; Madrid, 28.42; Lisbon, 44; Rome, 7.27½.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices opened firm, in sympathy with the strength in London, on more favorable South African news. Subsequently business was quieter and Kafirs steadily slid back. Toward the close prices hardened, owing to easy contangos in London, and there was a general recovery, except in Kafirs. The buoyancy of rentes was a special feature of the good investment demand. Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 85c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 22½c. for checks. Spanish 4s, 66.62½.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Prices opened hesitatingly on the Boerse to-day, but later became firmer as a result of the speech from the throne. Industrials hardened on the announcement of the extension of State railways. International securities, Americans, and Canadian Pacifics advanced. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 4¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 29,860,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 4,320,000 marks, other securities decreased 120,060,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 93,480,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—Business on the Boerse to-day was fairly active, being encouraged by better money and more satisfactory reports from other Boerses. Spanish 4s were especially firm. American securities improved, and local shares were actively bought.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.02
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.22
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.51	.46
Challenge Con	.20	.19
Chollar	.26	.16
Confidence	.62	.60
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.45
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.23	.23
Hale & Norcross	.39	.41
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.05
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.29
Occidental Con	.18	.18
Ophir	.69	.70
Overman	.08	.08
Potosi	.17	.20
Savage	.22	.18
Sag Belcher	.02	.03
Sierra Nevada	.43	.44
Standard	2.70	2.60
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.27	.26
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.24	.24
Silver Bars	.59	.59
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	12¾
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 9.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	.41	41⅞	43	43½
Alamo	17½	17¾	17	18⅜
Anaconda	43	45	45	46
Anchoria	86	90	76	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	13	13¼	13	13½
Battle	34½	35	33	35½
Blue Bell	12¼	13¼	12	13
Coin	245	260	245	259
Columbine	20½	20½	20½	21
Consolidated	16	16⅜	15⅜	16½
Damon	28¼	28½	28½	28⅞
Elkton	118½	119	119	120
El Paso	34⅜	35¼	35⅝	36½
Findlay	14⅞	15	14⅜	15
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	16⅞	17	17	17¼
Gibson	20	25	20	25
Gould	33½	34	34	35
Isabella	137¼	137½	135	140
Independence	54¼	54⅝	54½	55½
Jackpot	58½	59	59½	59¾
King	100	101	100	103
Moon Anchor	70	72	70	72
Matoa	26½	30	26½	30
National	11¼	11½	11⅝	11⅞
Ophir	69	70	69	70
Pharmacist Con	13¾	14¼	14¼	14½
Pinnacle	24¼	28½	29½	29¾
Portland	225	247	236	238
Raven	84	85	90	91
Rawlings	30	32	30	33
Resa	57	59	59	60
Sovereign	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	14⅞
Tornado	49¾	50	49½	50
Union	43¾	44	43⅞	44
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29⅜	30	31	32
Zenobia	21	22	20½	22

BANKS' BROKERS EXEMPT.

Not Required to Pay the Special Tax on Stock Brokers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Commissioner Wilson of the Internal Revenue Bureau has directed that where an officer of a bank holds a membership in a Stock Exchange as agent for his bank, and the business done by him on the Stock Board is the bank's business, neither he nor his bank is required to pay special tax therefor as a broker, the bank being exempt by the provision of the statute defining brokers.

To Investigate Ten Standards.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day designated Special Treasury Agents Cross of New York, Smith of Boston, and Crowley of Chicago to investigate the allegations of the Tea Association of New York that the standards selected and methods pursued by the present Board of Government tea experts result in discriminations against low-grade but pure and wholesome teas. This committee probably will meet in New York or Boston within the next few days for the purpose of hearing evidence bearing upon the question.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Reflecting the conditions prevailing in the Stock Exchange market, trading in the outside market yesterday was light and prices in some quarters showed considerable weakness. In a few issues trading was active to the extent of more than a thousand shares, and in some of these closing prices showed advances over those of the previous day, but most of the list receded from Monday's final figures. Here and there disposition to pick up stock was shown, but more often stocks were offered for sale with relatively little demand. In a number of issues which often supply a large part of the day's business transactions were extremely light, and although there was a fair amount of quiet trading, the day was one of the dullest that the curb has had recently. Most of the electric stocks were somewhat weak and the demand for them was much less than has appeared during the past two weeks. Among the industrials a few showed notable strength, but in this section, as well as the others, few net gains of any consequence resulted from the day's trading.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, again one of the most active stocks, opened at a fractional advance over the previous day's close, and on the early transactions got as high as 85⅛. This figure was not long maintained, however, and on very few sales the stock dropped back more than a point. Last sales for the day were made at 84, and the closing bid was 84⅛, showing a net loss of seven-eighths of a point. This was the only one of the copper stocks that was at all active.

ELECTRIC AXLE was somewhat weak on selling of the stock in anticipation of the second payment of $5, which becomes due next month. Friends of the company say that as the requirements of the Electric Axle Company are so large that profitable employment will quickly be found for the new capital that will be placed at its disposal on the payment of the second instalment, there seems no good reason for the decline which has occurred in the stock during the past few days. The company is said to have large orders, which, with its present facilities, it is impossible to fill with sufficient rapidity, and that the interests of the company require an increase in the amount of its available capital. Sales were made yesterday at 47⅜, and the stock closed at 47¾ bid, showing a net loss of a quarter of a point.

CAST IRON PIPE was active at advancing figures. Trading in the stock thus far has been quiet and very few open sales have occurred in either the common or preferred stock. The latter was in particularly good demand and sold to the extent of about 1,000 shares from up to 42, closing at 42. On the previous day sales of small lots of the stock were made at 35. For the common stock 5 was bid. At these prices Cast Iron Pipe is selling for less than half of the subscription price, notwithstanding the fact that the preferred stock is already paying dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No particular reason appeared for the largely increased demand for these issues.

GENERAL CARRIAGE was traded in only to a small extent. It closed at 6¾ bid, a net decline of a quarter of a point. It was reported during the day that the company had placed an order for a number of vehicles with which it was intended to inaugurate the company's proposed automobile service in this city. Apparently little attention was given to the report, and it had practically no effect on the stock.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL common sold in odd lots as high as 19½, and closed at 19 bid, a net gain of 1 point. Sales of the preferred stock were made at about 60, but this issue closed unchanged at 59½ bid.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was inactive, but report was had that at a meeting of the Directors of the company to be held on Jan. 15, the question of the first dividend on the stock would be discussed.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	..	1⅛
New Amsterdam	23	25
New Amsterdam pf	46	49
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95	96

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	34
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	79
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf	45	55
American Bicycle bonds	92	93½
American Woolen Goods	24	24⅝
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	79½	80¼
American Writing Paper 5s	85	88
Cast-Iron Pipe	42	..
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	..
Distilling Company of America	7¼	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	25	27
Electric Axle Light & Power	4¾	5⅛
Electric Boat	24	27
Electric Boat pf	35	40
Havana Commercial	19	20
Havana Commercial pf., ex. div.	59½	60
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf.	62½	64
National Gramophone, ex div.	59	63
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	..	80
National Tube	43½	44½
National Tube pf	91	93
Otis Elevator	22	26
Otis Elevator pf	87	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	..	95
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	28½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	80
Sloss-Sheffield	31	33
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	72
Standard Oil of New Jersey	487	490
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div.	84⅛	84½
American Air Power	35	50
American Coal	..	..
Arizona Lead	10¼	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12¾	13½
British Columbia Copper	10¼	11¼
Chicago & Alton sub	104	105
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	29	65
Electric Vehicle pf	85	95
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1¼	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	..
General Carriage	6¾	7½
Illinois Transportation	3⅜	7
Markeen Copper	..	..
Mexican 5s	96	98
New York Transportation	11	12
New England Transportation	6½	7½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20	22
St. Louis subs	127	129
Retsof	23	28
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	13½	14½
Superior and Boston Copper	1 1-16	..
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	200	201
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	30
Whipsaw Company	12¾	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	84
Con. Traction of N J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	65	70
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	91	93
Nassau Electric 4s	90	94
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	29	30
New Orleans Traction pf	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	30¾	31
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	85	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	205	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	107	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	..	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	6	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	108	109
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	89	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21½	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	39	40
Denver Gas 5s	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	300	305
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	24
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74½	75¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	100	103
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	100	105
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas rights	1½	1¾
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	28	30
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	90	93
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100½	101

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	90	95
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	83
General Chemical	99	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	109	112
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	24	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	103	106

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The market was dull to-day. There was some manipulation of Sugar and some profit-taking in the Granger group. The copper shares ignored the gain shown by the London opening prices. Amalgamated alone showed strength, rising on two or three sales to 85⅛. Arcadian was somewhat firmer. Montana fell below 280. United States Oil at 22, Bell Telephone 10 off at 330, Boston Elevated under 96, and Erie Telephone close to 105, were noticeably soft spots.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was still the quoted rate between banks and New York funds sold at from 17 to 10 cents' discount. Call money rules from 5½ per cent. on the best names up to 7 per cent. Time money ranges from 5½ to 6 per cent., with the latter figure the more general quotation. The choicest collateral six months' loans pass at 5½ per cent., and in some cases as low as 5 per cent. Year money is obtainable at 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6½	7	Old Colony	4½	5
Allouez	2¾	3½	Old Dominion	20	21
Arcadian	18½	20	Osceola	71½	72½
Arnold	0½	1	Parrot	40½	41
Ash Bed	..	.50	Pioneer	2½	2¾
Atlantic	..	25½	Quincy	145	150
Baltic	18½	19	Rhode Island	4½	5
Bos. & C. C.	.20	.35	Santa Fé	5½	6
Bos. & Mont.	275	278	Santa Ysabel	7¾	8½
Butte & Bos.	45	48	Shoe	.30	..
Cal. & Hec.	748	750	Tamarack	188	..
Centennial	.18	19	Utah Con	37½	37¾
Franklin	14¼	14½	Washington	1¼	1½
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	24½	25½	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk	16	17	Wolverine	40½	41½

Railroad Stocks.

Bos. & Alb.	242	243	C. Mass. pf.	60	65
Bost. & Low.	241	..	Fitchburg pf.	122	124
Bost. & Me.	202	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	109¾	111
Bost. & Prov.	..	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114	115
Bost. Elev.	95	96	W. End pf.	92½	93
Bos. Gas 5s	80	..			
Cent. Mass.	12	14			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	330	..	Mex. Tele.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Y.	136½	138	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	45¼	..	U. S. Oil	22¼	23
D. Coal pf.	115	116	Whouse El.	40½	..
Erie Tel.	105	106	Wh'e El. pf.	..	63
Lamson Store	..	35			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Local prices to-day yielded readily, although the recessions generally were small fractions, the only important exceptions being United Gas, 151 to 148½, and Electric Storage Battery, 75 to 72. Cambria Steel went off ⅝, to 21½; Asphalt, ½, to 12⅝; Union Traction, ⅝, to 38⅜; Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg, ¾, to 27½. Trading was limited in volume, and such weakness as was developed came more from absence of support than from bear aggressiveness. The close was weak at the lowest.

Closing bid and asked:

American Railways Company	5	5⅛
American Asphalt	12½	12⅝
Cambria Steel	21⅜	21⅝
Choctaw	34	35
Diamond Steel	5½	5¾
Danville Bessemer	3	3¾
Electric Company of America	13¾	13¾
Lehigh Valley	24⅝	25
Marsden	10¾	11
Philadelphia Traction	95¾	96
Philadelphia Electric Company	5⅝	6
Susquehana Iron & Steel	..	4⅝
Union Traction	38⅛	38⅜
United Gas	148	149
Welsbach Light	40	44
Western New York & Pennsylvania	5¼	5½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—A tendency to let go made a weak market to-day. Biscuit declined from 36¼ at the start to 35½, closing at 35⅜. After selling up one-fourth from the opening, at 54¾, Linseed closed at 53⅜. Metropolitan Elevated preferred improved from the start at 75, and sold to 75¾, closing at 75½. The certificates brought 25 and the bonds 94⅛. Other prices were practically unchanged.

	High.	Low.	Close.
200 Linseed	13¼	13	13¼
778 Linseed pf	54¾	53¾	53⅜
50 Radiator pf	104¾	104¾	104¾
100 Strawboard	31¼	31¼	31¼
200 Tin Plate	32	31½	31¼
200 Union Traction	29	28¼	28½
24 Diamond Match	120	119¾	120
300 Lake Street Elevated	15½	15½	15½
20 Lake Street Elev. pf	14¼	14	14½
52 Metropolitan Elevated	25	25	25
345 Metropolitan Elev. pf	75¾	75	75
1,185 National Biscuit	36¼	35½	35⅝
105 National Biscuit pf	90¾	90⅜	90⅜
212 South Side Elevated	99½	99	99½
102 West Chicago	110	109½	109⅝

HUDSON TRUST COMPANY.

Capital Stock Increased to $500,000—New Directors Elected.

The Hudson Trust and Savings Institution of Hoboken, N. J., has changed its name to the Hudson Trust Company, and increased its capital stock to $500,000. Of the new stock, 2,500 shares, half the amount of the entire stock issue, have been sold to New York parties at $230 per share.

The Directors elected at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday were John S. Kennedy, F. P. Olcott, Alexander E. Orr, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, John Sloane, and Henry W. de Forest.

The 1899 Gold Yield in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 9.—The gold yield for this colony in 1899 was 854,500 ounces, an increase of 17,242 ounces.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Utica Dyeing Company of Utica; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frank W. Brown and R. Bloss Billings, Rome; Richard T. Moore, Utica.

Estate of Bradish Johnson of Islip, to deal in real estate; capital, $10,000. Directors—P. H. Many, E. A. Rooma, and C. P. Northrop, New York City.

North Main Entertainment Company of Buffalo, to erect and maintain buildings for social events; capital, $100. Directors—C. M. Ross, E. E. Beamer, C. C. McDermand, Charles Lucklow, J. W. McDermand, W. H. Lee, E. G. Wacker, H. B. Sayles, and W. H. Lynde, Buffalo.

New Jersey Corporations.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—These companies were incorporated here to-day:

North American Iron Company, to mine and manufacture iron and other ores; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—John Ralston, James A. Pierson, and William S. Bigelow, all of Elizabeth.

Verde Queen Copper Company of Arizona; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—P. L. Patton, Jr., D. P. Rosworth, T. D. Dale, H. A. Magher, P. M. Sutton, and L. S. Stillman, all of Jersey City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del. Jan. 9.—The following corporations were chartered at Dover to-day:

The Cape Nome and Galofirm Mining Company of Providence, R. I., to operate mines and mining property in Alaska; capital, $500,000.

The American Telephone Repeater Quad Company of Springfield, Mass., to manufacture improved telephone apparatus; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Louis E. Watkins, W. H. Chapin, Francke W. Dickinson, and F. S. Newman of Springfield, Mass., and George M. Butterick of Everett, Mass.

The F. J. Baylis Company of Binghamton, N. Y., to manufacture wood alcohol; capital, $100,000.

The Kidder Motor Vehicle Company of New Haven, Conn., to make automobiles; capital, $500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	100	Adams Express	115	115	112	112	.....
13¼	13⅜	300	Am. Car & Foundry	13

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Arnold Residence on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold—Another Deal on Westchester Avenue—Auction Sales.

The residence of the late Richard Arnold, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-third Street, a four-story stone dwelling, on a plot 50.2 by 100, which was purchased by Daniel E. Seybel last Spring, has been resold by him, through Brokers Douglas Robinson & Co., at a reported price of about $300,000. Mr. Seybel declined to say to whom the property had been sold or to discuss the details of the transaction. It is known, however, that the buyer will make extensive alterations to the house.

H. H. Cammann & Co. have sold for the Park estate to W. C. Strange, for $26,000, the five-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100; also, for W. C. Strange, for $90,000, the two dwellings 40 and 42 West Twentieth Street, on a plot 57 by 100.

Mark Rafalsky, Secretary of the Imperial Realty Company, authorized yesterday a denial of published reports that the nine-story Schuyler apartment house, 59 and 61 West Forty-fifth Street, had been sold.

John De Hart has sold for Henry D. Tiffany a plot of about seven lots on the north side of Westchester Avenue, between Simpson and Fox Streets, fronting 191 feet on the avenue, 35 feet on Simpson Street and 25 feet on Fox Street.

Jacob Polstein has bought the old building 180 Eldridge Street, 22 by 90.

It is reported that Thomas O'Gara has sold the two old buildings 229 and 231 West Thirty-fifth Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

The Bronx Realty Company has placed Reed Carradine in charge of its branch office at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

Isaac Levingson was the broker in the recently reported sale of four lots on the south side of One Hundredth Street and three abutting lots on the north side of Ninety-ninth Street, just east of Third Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

46 to 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend.....$70,637

639 and 941 Kelly Street, 50 by 143.7 by 58 by 115.1, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to W. L. Morton..... 21,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, 130, 132, and 134 Park Row, north side, 177.11 ft west of Pearl Street, 56.6 by 108.10, three three-story brick buildings, with stores; 136 and 138 Park Row, north side, adjoining the foregoing on the east, 39 by 111.2 by 17.3 by 112.7, three-story brick building, with two stores.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 111 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 92, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; also,

319, 321, and 323 Seventh Avenue and 157 West Twenty-eighth Street, being the northeast corner of those streets, 49.4 by 70, three four-story brick flats, with stores on Seventh Avenue, and a four-story brick flat on the street; also,

441 Second Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Street, 25.8 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat, with store, and a five-story brick flat at the rear, fronting at 245 East Twenty-fifth Street; also,

235 and 237 West Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, two four-story brick dwellings; also,

2,685 Third Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick flat, with store; 2,673, 2,675, and 2,677 Third Avenue, west side, 50.8 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, each 16.8 by 100, three four-story flats, with stores; 550 to 556 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 140.6 feet west of Third Avenue, each 15 by 100, four five-story frame dwellings; 558 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, 15.6 by 100, three-story brick building; 560 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, south side, 109 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick and stone flat; One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant; also,

551 to 561 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, six four-story brick and frame flats.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 230 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 90.11, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $7,177.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, W. Benton Crisp, referee, 2,766 Decatur Avenue, east side, 155.4 feet south of Travers Street, 37 by 100.7, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,767.

By John T. Boyd, executor's sale, 312 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 177.7 feet east of Second Avenue, 19.3 by 100.11, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 311 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Lewinthan, premises, owner; T. E. Ebeling, architect; cost, $800.

No. 211 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; J. B. Colgate, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 5 and 6 Jones Lane, to a five-story brick storehouse; Union Trust Company, trustee for owner; Escher & Evans, architects; cost, $500.

Seventh Street, southwest corner of Avenue A, Unionport, to a one-story frame stable; James Maloney, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $300.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 434 feet north of Southern Boulevard, two one-story frame stables; John Lyons, owner; W. H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $1,600.

Eighty-second Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone flat, with stores; Henry Waters of 118 East Eightieth Street, owner; Collins Construction Company, architect; cost, $100.

No. 363 West Forty-second Street, to a five-story brick and frame dwelling and store; Samuel Weiner of 572 Ninth Avenue, owner; John H. Kimbel, architect; cost, $70.

No. 344 West Street, to a two-story brick office building; H. P. and G. K. Kirkland, owners; H. H. Forsyth, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 11 Park Row, to a two-story brick store; Joseph Pulitzer, World Building, owner; W. T. Totten, architect; cost, $15.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 9.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x70; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Barnett Hamburger..... $1

AVENUE C, 127, 2.8x5; Arthur C. Searles to Samuel G. Wood..... 1

CHRISTOPHER ST, s s, 94 ft e of Waverley Place, 19x61.8x19.10x67.4; Bank for Savings in Eliza Fishbourne..... 6,000

DELANCEY ST, 313, s s, 25x75; Albert Schakenstein to Charles Schakenstein.... 1

EAST BROADWAY, 203, 25x87.6; Isidore C. Baisden and others to George R. Dean..... 25,000

EVELYN PLACE, n w corner of Jerome Av, 100x100; James F. Meehan and wife to Julius Schiedorn..... 160

FOREST AV, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 37.9x100; Forest Av, e s, 265.4 ft n of Strong Av, 24.3x100; Montgomery Maze and another to Alethia S. Robinson 1

FORSYTH ST, 182, 25x100; Louis J. Marx to Lena Lewis..... 1

FRONT ST, 229 and 231, 37.9x72.11x37.4x 73.10; Cyrus Hitchcock and another to John C. Best..... 1

FRONT ST, 229 and 231, 37.9x72.11x37.4x 73.10; Hannah E. Walke and others to Cyrus Hitchcock and another..... 1

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Front St, 16.2x62.2; Hyman Rosenblum and another to Sarah Cohen..... 22,000

LOT 284, map of 370 lots of Mcgraw estate; Frank Gess to William and Mary Farrell..... 1,300

LOTS 43 and 44, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots Kemp estate; John Preusser to Catherine Preusser..... 1,800

LOTS 57 and 58, map of Cebrie Park; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Mary L. Baisley..... 500

MAPES AV, n w s, 462 ft n e of 180th St, 28x150; Annie M. Metzler to Otto Platz and another..... 1

MAPES AV, n w s, 490 ft n e of 180th St, 19x150; Annie M. Metzler to Otto Platz and another..... 1

MAPES AV, n w s, 509 ft n e of 180th St, 19x150; Annie M. Metzler to Emil J. and Anna W. Kossmann..... 1

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Alfred Ericson to Christian Ruppert and another..... 4,000

RIDGE ST, 26, e s, 25x72; Fanny Krauss to Moritz Goldberger..... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 102, 22x80; Claus von Thaden to Emma F. Halbert and others. Gift

RIVINGTON ST, 72, 21.9x74.6; Eva Meyer and others to Henry J. Kopf, quit claim. 1

RIVINGTON ST, 72, 21.9x74.6; Eva Meyer and another, executors, &c., to Henry J. Kopf..... 16,500

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 157th St, 25x100; Kate Rosenbaum to David Peltz. 1

STAPLE ST, 4, 38x25; Ann Marrin and others to Harrison Street Cold Storage Company, quit claim..... 1

STAPLE ST, 4, 38x25; James Marrin and another, executors, &c., to Harrison Street Cold Storage Company..... 15,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 186th St, 50x100; Abraham Rosenberg to Julius Smolensky..... 1

1ST AV, 2,279 and 2,281, w s, 50.5x100; Abraham A. Joseph, referee, to Wolf Silverman..... 8,500

2D AV, w s, 24 ft n of 24th St, 24x97.7; Nicholas Tauszig to Tillie Tauszig..... 1

3D AV, e s, 103 ft n of Spring Place, 22x 101x13x100.7; Albert Blechner to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

3D AV, w s, 43.10 ft n of 48th St, 18.10x 76; Albert Jacobson and another to William Wetterer..... 100

4TH ST, n s, 345 ft s e of Avenue A, 22.8x 96.2; Margaret L. Chanler to Peter Wannemacher..... 16,500

9TH ST, 644 East, 24.8x93.11; Henry C. Gartner, executor, to Henry C. Gartner. 18,500

9TH ST, 644 East, 24.8x93.11; Charlotte Derx and others to Henry C. Gartner... 1

10TH ST, 263 East, 25x94.8; Barnett Hamburger and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1

11TH ST, 638 East, 25x94.9; Henry C. Gartner, executor, to Adam E. Gartner and another..... 17,500

11TH ST, 638 East, 25x94.9; Henry C. Gartner and others, heirs, to Adam E. Gartner and another..... 1

14TH ST, 638 to 642 East, 81.9x103.3; Edward W. Kilpatrick to Cornelius Daniels 1

23D ST, 248 West, 25x98.9; Henry B. Mingle to L. Scott Kemper..... 1

32D ST, s s, 516.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x 70.10; William C. Talmadge to Edward H. Gilbert and others, correction of deed. 1

33D ST, 416 and 418 West, 25x98.9; Jane A. McKenna, executrix, &c., to Charles F. Myers..... 1

35TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 100x 98.9; Union Trust Company, trustee, and others to Ambrose K. Ely..... 47,842

35TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; others to Ambrose Kelly..... 22,158

36TH ST, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 20x 98.9; Mary A. Sutton to George E. Coleman..... 1

44TH ST, 150 East, 12.9x100.5; Henry A. Braum to Church of St. Agnes..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5x Irregular; Angeline W. Robinson to Montgomery Maze..... 1

53D ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; Agnes Yost to Henrietta Marlock..... 1

56TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x 75; Rachel Mayer to Isaac Marx..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 204.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Emil C. G. von Pein to Augustus E. Bieser..... 1

61ST ST, 240 to 244 West, 75x100.5; Isaac L. Smith to Augustus J. Von Gauther. 1

62D ST, n s, 270.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee, to Clara L. Rossin..... 62,500

62D ST, n s, 270.6 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.5; Adele Kneeland to Adele Kneeland, executrix and trustee..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 164.8 ft e of Park Av, 20x 100.5, Gilbert C. Brown and wife to Chauncey McKeever..... 1

80TH ST, 239 East, 25.5x102.2; Henry Gartner, executor, to Julia Haupt..... 17,000

80TH ST, 239 East, 25.5x102.2; Henry C. Gartner and others, heirs, to Julia Haupt..... 1

83D ST, 108.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4 x102.2; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Henrietta M. Andrews..... 500

83D ST, n s, 228.9 ft e of 3d Av, 25.5x 102.2; Margaret F. Thornton to Julius Levy..... 1

89TH ST, 15 West, 19x100.8; Alfred R. Wolff to Martha Wolff..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 0.6x 87.7x irregular; Maria A. Herter to Peter J. Herter..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 65 ft w of 4th Av, 16x 100.11; Jennie T. Kelly to Mary A. Kelly, ½ part..... Omitted.

115TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Angelo Legnitt to Agostino Pescafore, ½ part..... 13,000

115TH ST, n s, 108 ft e of Park Av, 18x 75; Frieda Mashbir to Marie Burlinson. 5,000

116TH ST, 120 East, 25x109.11; Charlotte Dorr and John C. Moore..... 100

117TH ST, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, 16.10x100.11; Anton Berkowitz to Wilhelm Nachtigall..... 6,000

132D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Bradley L. Eaton..... 7,500

156TH ST, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, 75x94.7x Irregular; Samuel Cowen to Samuel Siegman..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BEST, Fredericka, to Jacob F. Lutz; 108 East Houston St, 5 years..... $1,380

GORSCH, Hugo, to Martha Heninger; 1,756 2d Av and 303 East 92d St, 3 years. 2,264

GRAINGER, Charles M., to Henry Erkowsky; 28 Bayard St, 4 4-12 years..... 600

HENCKEN, Elise D., to Traders Coal Company; 417 to 423 West 39th St, 5 years..... 2,400

LAUTERBACH, Charles T., to Charles Detjen; 2,398 2d Av, s e corner of 123d St, 5 years..... $900 1,000

MANTEL, Jean M., trustee, to William J. Gallagher; 1,551 Broadway, 5 years..... 4,250

McGOWAN, Thomas, to Hugo Lederer; 53 Avenue B, 3 years..... 1,000

MICHAELS, Conrad, to George Michaels; 155 Columbus Av, 5 1-3 years..... 2,500

SCHWARTZ, David, and another to Robert O. Singwald; 88 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,440

Recorded Mortgages.

BAIRD, Rebecca, to Mary F. Gale; 80th St, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... $1,000

BARSKY, Joseph, to Isaac Meinhard and others, executors, &c.; 203 East Broadway, 3 years..... 13,000

BEST, John C., to Edward C. Perkins, as trustee, &c.; 229 and 231 Front St, 3 years..... 25,000

BIESER, Augustus E. and George, to Emil C. G. Von Pein; 58th St, s s, 204.6 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

BIXBY, Mary E. and Samuel M., to Cornelius Walke, trustee; 340 Brook Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BRANN, Henry A., to Mary Tully; 150 ft e of 44th St, 5 years..... 4,000

BULLMANN, Louis H., to Francis Bullmann, guardian, &c.; 337 East 41st St, 5 years..... 5,000

BULLMANN, Louis H., to Francis Bullmann, guardian, &c.; 341 East 41st St, 4 years..... 3,000

CAHN, Abraham, to J. C. Julius Langbein; 2,365 2d Av, leasehold, ½ year..... 500

COHN, Rebecca, to Babette Cohen; 7th St, n w corner of Lewis St, 1 year..... 7,000

COLEMAN, George E., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 98th St, s s, 550 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

DALY, Annie J., to Percival C. Smith; Boston Road, or Av, 115 ft n from s s of Lot 149, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 650

DANIELS, Cornelius, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 638 to 642 East 14th St, demand. 4,000

DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wigntman; Strong Av, n e s, 175 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year..... 1,000

DEMAREST, Elizabeth A., and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 234 St, s s, 184 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 31,000

FANNING, Thomas M., to William C. Bowers, trustee; 162 Orchard St, 3 years. 15,000

FITZPATRICK, Patrick, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 132d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Dora A. Gaylord; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, ½ year..... 1,500

GALLAGHER, Mary C., to Emanuel Heller and another; 116th St, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, demand..... 2,000

GALLAGHER, William J., to George Ehret; 1,551 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 3,343

GARTNER, Minnie, and Anna Kroenl to German Savings Bank; 306 East 102d St, 1 year..... 12,500

GOLDBERGER, Moritz, to Philip Farmer and wife; 276 Ridge St, installments..... 1,500

HAMBURGER, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager; Avenue B, e s, 23.3 ft n of 9th St, 1 year..... 4,000

HARRISON STREET COLD STORAGE Company to James Marrin and another, executors, &c., 4 Staple St, 3 years..... 10,000

HERTER, Peter J., to George Young; 210 East 106th St, 5 years..... 90,000

HOLPER, Mary B., to Frederick A. O. Schwartz; Lot 178, map of Union Hill, Dowell estate, at Fordham, 2 years..... 1,500

KLEMENS, Charles A., and wife to John N. Raedig; 427 East 12th St, installments..... 16,000

KOLB, Margaretha, to Beinecke & Co.; 164 Pearl St, demand..... 8,500

KOLB, Margaretha and Richard, to James M. Crafts and another, trustees, &c.; 164 Pearl St, 5 years..... 30,000

KOONTZ, William, to Solomon Appel and another; 2,088 3d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

KOPF, Henry J., to John G. Weber; 72 Rivington St, 3 years..... 4,000

KOPF, Henry J., to Eva Meyer and another, executors, &c.; 72 Rivington St, 5 years..... 10,000

LUTZ, Jacob F., to George Ehret; 108 East Houston St, saloon lease, demand. 3,500

McCARTHY, Ellen L., to Eugenie M. Bertin; Madison Av, old, e s, 27.6 ft n of Lot 194, map of Central Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,500

McCUNE, John W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 156 West 22d St, 3 years..... 3,000

McKEEVER, J. Chauncey, to Max Erlanger; 65th St, s s, 164.8 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 25,000

McSHANE, Mary J., to Andrew Nelson; Vermilyea Av, w s, 100 ft s of Isham St, 1 year..... 100

MICHAELS, George, to Jacob Ruppert; 155 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand..... 7,500

MILES, John, and wife to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; Morris Av, as widened, w s, 120.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 3 years..... 3,000

MILES, John, to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees, &c.; Morris Av, as widened, s s, 139.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 3 years..... 3,000

MILLER, Rudolph J., to Peter Kaeth; 139th St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 5 years..... 1,200

MOHR, Christian and Sibelia, to Emilie Wolfart; 102d St, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,000

NACHTIGALL, Wilhelm, to New York Loan Banking Company; 117th St, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, or Pleasant Av, installments..... 7,200

NEWMAN, Samuel, to Joseph Grosner, trustee; Lexington Av, e s, 98.2 ft s of 74th St, 1 year..... 3,000

PERLMAN, Abram, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees; 5th Av, n s, 151 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years..... 39,000

PLATZ, Otto, and wife to Annie M. Metzler; Mapes Av, n w s, 462 ft n e of 180th St, 3 years..... 600

PREUSSER, John, to Michael Liebler; Lots 43 and 44, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 1 year..... 1,150

ROSENBACH, William J., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 234 West 115th St, demand..... 16,500

ROSENBLUM, Hyman, and wife and George Kahn to Sarah Cohen; 196 Cherry St, 5 years..... 5,500

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, e s, 305 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 6,500

SCHLEDORN, Julius, to the Park Mortgage Company; Eagle Av, e s, 265, 245, 225, and 285 ft s of 156th St, 3 years, (four mortgages,) each..... 6,500

SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, to Frederick W. Boese, trustee; Intervale Av, w s, 213.5 ft s w of 167th St, 5 years..... 2,900

SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, to Frederick W. Boese, trustee; Tiffany St, w s, 243.8 ft s of 167th St, 5 years..... 2,600

SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, to Frederick W. Boese, trustee; Tiffany St, w s, 268.8 ft s of 167th St, 5 years..... 1,000

SIEGMAN, Samuel, to Julius Newman; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand..... 500

SIEGMAN, Samuel, to Abraham H. Feuchtwanger and another, individually and as executors; 156th St, n s, 173 ft e of Westchester Av, demand..... 500

STEIN, Henry, to Nellie C. Van Reypen; 60th St, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, ½ year..... 5,000

TOWNSEND, S. Delaney, to Mornay Williams, trustee, &c.; 82d St, s s, 216.8 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 16,000

VAN COTT, Janet, and others to Helen H. Cornell; 221 St, n s, 404.2 ft s e of 7th Av; also interior gore, beginning at centre line of block between 221 and 23d Sts, and 421 ft s from s e s of 7th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Joseph Brewster; Broadway, n w corner of 103d St, demand..... 30,000

WANMAKER, Aquila W., to Jacob Lawson; Broadway, n w corner 103d St, demand..... 10,000

WANNEMACHER, Peter, to Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New York; 4th St, n e s, 345 ft s e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 9,000

WERTZ, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 89 Essex St, 1 year. 6,000

WIGAND, Catharine, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 256 West 115th St, 5 years..... 16,500

WIGAND, Catharine, and another to George F. Sage; 254 and 256 West 115th St, 1 month..... 600

WITTMANN, Eva, to Minnie Kreuder, executrix; Charles St, n s, 100.9 ft e of Hudson St, 3 years..... 12,000

WOLFE, Esther B., to the Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 East 30th St, 5 years..... 19,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $20,000

BEINECKE & CO. to Beinecke & Co..... Nom.

BRAUNFELD, Leo, and another to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to American Mortgage Company..... Nom.

COHN, Sigmund, to Charles Thomsen.... 1,000

DRAKE, William H., to American Bible Society..... 1,400

ENO, Amos F., and others, executors, &c., to Antoinette E. Wood..... 122,500

GRANNIS, Frances A., to Ralph L. Parsons..... Nom.

GULICK, James C., to Alfred B. Thacher..... 4,000

HERCHE, Louisa, executrix, to Karl M. Wallach..... 3,534

KEMPTON, Jane T., to Henry De F. Weekes, trustee..... 15,000

KNIGHT, Sarah M., to American Mortgage Company..... 21,500

LOPEZ, Manuel, to John H. Storer..... Nom.

MASON, Joel S., and another, executors, &c., to Joel S. Mason and others, (assigns six mortgages)..... Nom.

MASON, Joel S., and another, executors, &c., to Joel S. Mason, (assigns three mortgages)..... 25,470

MURRAY, Mary A., to Leopold Kahn.... 12,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Edward W. Barrow and another, trustees..... 7,000

ROOSEVELT, W. Emlen, trustee, to William Brill..... 15,000

ROOSEVELT, James A., trustee, to James A. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, trustees... Nom.

SCHEER, Dora, to Rose Berney, ½ part.. Nom.

SPEIR, Gilbert M., Jr., and others, executors, &c., to Emily S. Arnold..... 9,188

TAIT, Mary A., to Henry Herrmann..... Nom.

UNANGST, Charles, to Michael Feeney.. Nom.

WHITSON, Samuel W., to Charlotte C. Herwig..... 2,500

WILKS, Matthew A., and another, executors, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 17,500

WILKS, Matthew A., and another, executors, &c., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee..... 17,500

WOLFRAM, Ludwig, to Herman Schmuck and another..... 2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

DAWSON ST, s w corner of Union Av, 25x100; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against F. C. Burlingame, owner and contractor..... $295

EAST BROADWAY, 225 and 227; Simon Henderson against Mendzikel Talmud Torah School, owner and contractor.... 2,231

GRAND CONCOURSE or BOULEVARD, w s, opposite 202d St, East, 100x100; William Cogan against the Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip Neri, owner; John McBirney and John McCafferty, contractors..... 70

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55x95; Patrick Reddy against Samuel Glass, owner and contractor..... 1,064

PARK ROW, 13 to 21; Herbert Schmidt against Park Row Construction Company, owner; R. M. Haan, lessee and contractor, and John V. Schaefer Company, contractor..... 320

WASHINGTON AV, 1,073 to 1,077; Timothy Flood against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.8 ft s of 166th St, 100x100; David Miller against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,000

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.10 ft s of 166th St, 90x100; Frank L. Tierney against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 5,558

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 102.9 ft s of 166th St, 90x100; John Holl against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 950

7TH ST, 114 East; Edward F. Keating against Michael J. Fay and others, owners; Henry Altman, contractor..... 1,100

8TH AV, 606; Henry H. Meise against Mandelbaum & Lewine, owners; Clark & Solfridge, contractors..... 315

15TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Henry S. Northrop against Peter Dooley, owner and contractor; William Christie, contractor.... 3,500

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x86.10; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Charles Kervan, owner and contractor. 830

100TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 50x 100; John Holl against Alfred Waldron, owner; John E. Darragh, contractor.... 425

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; John W. Pryer against Carlo Luckes, owner and contractor..... 154

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Isaac Rothfeld against Samuel D. Tomback and May Carpe, owners; Katz & Abelman, contractors..... 137

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 87.6 x100; David Miller against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 1,500

137TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 75x 100; Frank L. Tierney against John Immel, owner and contractor..... 3,750

Lis Pendens.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, s w corner of 129th St, runs w 107 to Lawrence St x s 107 to road x n e 53 to beginning; William G. Ahrens against Charles Borst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. G. Bates.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 41st St, 31.2x84.11x 30.1x93.4; also 41st St, s s, 93.4 ft e of Broadway, 79.10x98.9x irregular to Broadway x22.11x irregular to beginning; George I. Roberts & Brothers against Louis L. Todd, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Sproull, Harmer & Sproull.

CANAL ST, n e corner of Ludlow St, 43.9x50; Kings County Savings Institution against Bernhard Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Wilcox & Wilson.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 346; Herman Wunschel against Maria Goss and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. Willmann.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; Citizens' Savings Bank against James C. Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. Pirsson.

LENOX AV, 195; Fannie Falk against Ella J. Breckenridge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cooke.

NAEGLE AV, e s, 400 ft n e of Elwood St, 100x 194.9, to Hillside St x101x209.1; Antoine P. Voisiawsky, executor, &c., and others against Joseph M. Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

PARK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 97th St, 50x100; (two actions;) Emma Hassey against Francis J. Schnurg and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

RAILROAD AV, e s, 108 ft s of Marble St, 27x 150; Kate E. Rogers against Harriet A. Heylman, individually, and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

WATER ST, 586; Robert I. Murray and others, trustees, &c., against Sarsfield H. Lavelle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. K. Murray.

WILLIAM ST, 136; Department of Buildings against the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbcurg.

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 46th St, 25x100; Marvin S. Buttles against William Durbrow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kropp, & Kropp.

32D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Benjamin Salinsky against William Porr and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. W. Aymar.

58TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Susan M. C. Livingston against William K. Porter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cromwell & Cromwell.

69TH ST, n s, 346 ft w of Central Park West, 23x100.5; John Montgomery against Ann F. Smith, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. L. Wescott.

117TH ST, s s, 276.6 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11; Antoine P. Voislawsky, executor, and others, against Annie Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

117TH ST, s s, 276 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.11; Antoine P. Voislawsky, executor, and others, against Joseph M. Becker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Adams.

128TH ST, s s, 258.4 ft w of 7th Av, 66.8x99.11; (two actions;) the United States Trust Company against Henry Muhlker and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

129TH ST, 60 East; Thomas A. Barry and others against Katharine Van Valin, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley, Heath & Stewart.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Supreme Court of the United States:

489—Harry Plummer, as executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Bird S. Coler, Controller, &c.—Motion to advance submitted by W. V. Rowe for the plaintiff in error.

Original. Ex parte.—In the matter of A. J. Daggs and others, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by A. J. Daggs for the petitioners.

97—Waters-Pierce Oil Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Argument continued by J. D. Johnson for the plaintiff in error, by T. S. Smith for the defendant in error, and concluded by John G. Johnson for the plaintiff in error.

96—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by Frederic D. McKenney for the appellant and continued by C. C. Binney for the appellee.

Call for Wednesday: 96, 113 of 1898, 192, 243, 435, 439, 138, 100, 101, and 102.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 12, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

152—Wolf vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
164—Bradley vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
177—Conway vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
178—Alison vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
191—Barbe vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
193—Leaman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
198—Schloss vs. Zucker & Levett Label Co.
228—Jobes vs. Spicer.
153—West vs. Press Pub. Co.
268—Rigney vs. R. Tuck & Sons' Co.
270—Bay Shoe Co. vs. Maybury.
271—Wood vs. Bennet.
272—Wood vs. Hearst.
273½—Sanford vs. White

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.—Custom4 Appeals.

2144—German Artistic Weaving Co. vs. United States.
2654—Hunter vs. United States.
2980—Annrinann & Patterson vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building.

In bankruptcy.
1570—In re V. Altman & Co. Discharges.
1178—Harris Damsky.
1756—Marcus Landon.
1093—Harris Cohen.
1755—Morris Becker.
1624—Julia Mays.
1746—Pincus Ganz.
1758—Morris Abrams.
1769—George Hubener.
1720—Samuel Stern.
1787—Ida M. Hamilton.
1513—Samuel W. Richards.
1744—Garret D. Quackenbush.
1665—John C. Van Houten.
1649—Jacob Stroh.
1722—F. & A. Davidson.
1729—L. G. C. H. Piper.
1771—Jacob Van Clief.
1690—Herman Hirschfield.
1764—George L. Dann.
1615—Louis K. Davis.
1564—John T. Dickinson.
1633—Herman Tolk.
1745—John B. McGeorge.
1734—W. H. & J. T. McCaffrey. Discharges under objection.
1677—S. H. & M. S. Hays.
1466—Charles A. Tinker.
1563—Victor A. Wilder.
1705—Valere Braquhals.
1671—Albert Hartog.
130—James MacNaughton.
132—Allan MacNaughton. Adjourned cases.
411—Schultz & Schwerin.
143—Joseph Fenler.
257—Max Peller.
1624—Julia Mays. Adjourned motions.
1772—Freedman Brothers
1216—H. Lockwood & Co.
1624—Julia Mays.
1483—Menke Brothers.
1625—Louis Lewenson.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Ostram vs. Greene.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Wadsworth, individually and as executor, vs. Murray et al.; Kernochan, sole acting trustee, vs. Manhattan Railway Company; McKim vs. Manhattan Railway; Randall et al. vs. Kuevals, assignee; Bohny vs. Haffen, Commissioner, et al.; Coyne vs. Bowe; Matthews vs. Studgert, assignee; Merritt, administrator, vs. Merritt, &c.; Hutchinson, by guardian, vs. The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn; Shaffer, administrator, vs. Bacon et al.; Carr vs. Smith, sole executor; Sullivan, administrator, vs. Dunham et al.; Myers and another vs. Wheeler and another, impleaded; Biddescomb, administrator, vs. Cameron and another; Topiltz and another vs. Bauer et al., executors; Hilton, receiver, vs. Ernst and another; Smith, substituted trustee, vs. Allen and another, &c.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Truesdell, administrator, vs. Bourke, executor.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff on the stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Beecher, executor, vs. Long Island Railroad Company; Murray, by guardian, vs. Dwight; Stim

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; good reference. 753 6th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook; capable of getting up lunches and dinners; excellent references. Miss A. Anderson, 215 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook, day or week; reference. 360 West 53d St.; O'Neill's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. 115 West 30th St., rear.

COOK.—By first-class cook and baker in private family; has best city references. 208 West 87th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class children's dress and cloak maker; years with Thurn, 5th Av.; half prices during January; will call and take measure. Mrs. Williams, 147 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker and fitter; tailor-made dresses; latest styles; out by day or week; terms reasonable; city reference. "Competent," Box 93, 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced governess teaching English and music; excellent seamstress; city reference. Call before 11:30 or after 4 at 258 West 94th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent maid; good packer, hairdresser, and dressmaker; best city references. Care of McCabe, 591 Park Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By refined German girl; care for children, do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; best reference. 49 Columbus Av., care Lohse.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; curtains, cushions; also repairing dresses, finishing and alterations. Seamstress, 773 Amsterdam Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family. 410 West 46th St.; O'Shaughnessy's bell.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKKEEPER or CASHIER.—By a young lady just left school. M. Terry, 48 Dominick St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a colored coachman in first-class family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; take care of horses and carriages; eighteen years in his last place; leaving on account of people giving up horses. E. H., 713 Madison Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman and gardener; unddrstands horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober, trustworthy; excellent written and personal references; country. English, Box 345 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By medium-sized single coachman; age, thirty-two; English; twelve years' excellent city reference; last employer can be seen; willing and obliging. J. D., 300 West 22d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nursery governess; kindergartner required; North German or French, for little girl of four; best personal reference required. P. O. Box 315, Montreal, or 139 East 15th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,986.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE V. ELLIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George V. Ellis of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said George V. Ellis was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM H. BEMISH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Bemish, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of ARTHUR G. JURY, bankrupt.—No. 1,829.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Ernest Hall, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, dated the 8th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at Nos. 29-31 East 20th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and district aforesaid, on the 12th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, all the wines, beers, ales, liquors, and other property belonging to the estate of the said bankrupt and now being upon the hereinbefore described premises.

A. P. SIMMONDS,
Trustee of the Estate of Arthur G. Jury, Bankrupt.

Dated January 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE S. HARRAL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George S. Harral, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of HERMAN LANGE, bankrupt.—No. 1,329.

To the creditors of Herman Lange, bankrupt:

TAKE NOTICE: That the Trustee has filed his petition for an order directing the stock and fixtures, with the good will and unexpired lease of the premises, No. 90 First Avenue, belonging to the bankrupt appraised at $120.10, to be sold at private sale, and that a meeting will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Esq., referee, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of January, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., to consider the proposed sale of said property, and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 9, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL RITTER, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Ritter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JULIUS SCHAUMBURGER, bankrupt.—No. 1,731.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Schaumburger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 8th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 24th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of LOUIS YOUNG, Bankrupt.—No. 931.

To the creditors of Louis Young of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Young was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 4th, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY—APPROVED SCHEDULES, 25c. per doc. Have a set in your office, as they are always wanted in a hurry. REILLY & CO., Law Blank Publishers, 78 Nassau St.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel S. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja3-law6wW&f14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Herman Boesenberg, plaintiff, against Emma Boesenberg, defendant.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons.—Action for absolute divorce, ground of adultery.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York City, October 27, 1899.

JOSEPH F. MOSS,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Offices, 87 and 89 Centre Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
Post Office address, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Emma Boesenberg, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint of the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, November 20th, 1899.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n29-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Bentley, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENTLEY, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, next of kin, or devisees of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

o18-1aw6mW

CARDWELL, SOPHIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To ROBERT HEWITT, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made awarding Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Sophia Cardwell, deceased, to Tillie Cardwell or to such other person or persons having a prior right as may be entitled thereto.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW&ja31

DIECKMANN, CARL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to HENRY A. DIECKMANN, Marie Dieckmann, Victor Dieckmann, and Ida Welz, and to all persons interested in the estate of CARL DIECKMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

d13-1aw6wW&j24

ENGLE, ROBERT S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes I. Gardner, Madame La Countess de Chevigne, Julia Tuck, Mary E. Merrihew, John J. Monbert, Helen G. Stoddard, Sarah E. Homer, Fannie Thomas, Mary Lyons, Caroline Woolsey, Nellie B. Woolsey, Frank Richardson, Henry H. Rogers, William S. Engle, and to all other persons whose names and whose places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of ROBERT S. ENGLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Susan A. Engle of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Robert S. Engle, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of January, one thousand and one hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

GEO. B. & ED. GOLDSCHMIDT, Attorneys for Executor, 30 Broadway, New York.

d27-1aw7wW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand, nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SIDNEY WARD, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

d13-1aw6wW

FITZGERALD, MARY A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS HODNETT, Richard Hodnett, Patrick Hodnett, and William Hodnett, the heirs and next of kin of MARY A. FITZGERALD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, John E. FitzGerald of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary A. FitzGerald, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.

CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

aug9-1aw6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys. for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.

HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au16-1aw6mW

BEVERIDGE, DAVID.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Marion B. Lee, John F. Beveridge, Henrietta Beveridge, Martin L. Lee, L. S. Sterrit, Arthur H. Grant, Louisa B. Gibb, William H. H. Armstrong, Rev. William K. Hall, the Home for the Friendless, the Children's Home, St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Mrs. Emilie Newton, Ella Lomas, Underwriters' Club of Detroit, Michigan, Frances R. Stockdale, (nee Emerson,) Thomas Saeger, Farmers' National Bank, Martin Lee, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Marion Beveridge, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID BEVERIDGE, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1900, at half-past ten o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Martin L. Lee, Louis S. Sterrit, and Arthur H. Grant, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 8 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators. No. 3 Broad Street, New York.

o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&ju11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JANE L. THOMSON, plaintiff, vs. WILLIAM H. CLARK et al., defendants.

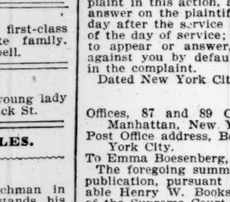
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the eighth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,965, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, formerly the Tenth Avenue, distant twenty-five feet two inches and three-quarters of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch; thence westerly, again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue aforesaid; and thence northerly along the same fifty feet five inches and one-half of an inch to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1900.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which above property is to be sold is $31,742, with interest thereon from December 29th, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $342.20, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, &c., to be allowed the purchaser is $3,700, on day of sale.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

ja10-2aw3wW&M&ja31

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Catherine O'Neill, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

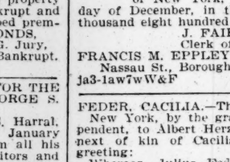
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23rd day of August, 1880, in Liber 1548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one quarter inches; thence northwardly to the easterly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches, and thence westwardly along said line of Little Twelfth Street eighty-one feet ten inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing sub-leases of said property.—Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

HENRY B CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by lease and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street, and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



Gansevoort Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.—Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WM. J. A. McKIM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LOUISE C. HOPPIN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold; and therein described as follows:

All that lot, place, or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

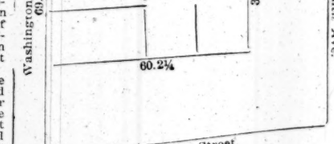
Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street distant one hundred and sixty-three feet eight inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street with the westerly line of the Fifth Avenue, running thence northwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with Fifth Avenue and for a portion of the distance through a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence eastwardly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street seventeen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number Eleven West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which said premises are situated in Section 6, in Block 1,733, on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

HOPPIN & BERARD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,115, with interest thereon from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $320.70, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $699.51 and interest.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1899.

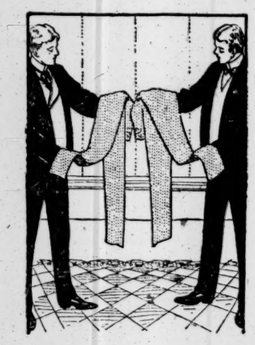
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Referee.

d27-2aw3wW&S&ja17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOSEPH NEIL CAMPBELL AND OTHERS, defendants. Actions I and II.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled actions, dated the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at The New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on, that day by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Morningside Avenue where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and distant twenty-five feet two inches and three quarters of an inch southerly therefrom, the said point of beginning being distant twenty-six feet four and one-half inches more or less southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, measured on the easterly line of said avenue, and running thence easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street one hundred and four feet three and one-half inches; thence southerly on a line drawn at right angles to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street twenty-eight feet; thence westerly on a line parallel with



If your coat and vest are good, while your trousers look like relics of the past, we stand ready to fill the gap.

Odd trousers in so many shades of coloring that the gaps can be filled without a jar.

$4.50 to $12.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

COTTON SHIRT WAISTS.

Madras, lawn, percale, gingham and dimity. White or colored.
Plain or trimmed with embroidery and tucks. Attractive designs,
50c., 75c. and $1.00;
Former prices $1.00 to $2.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING

Mr. Coler Urges Extension of the Road to Brooklyn.

THE BOARD WILL CONSIDER IT

Citizens Ask that the Work Be Begun Simultaneously on the Upper and Lower Sections.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held yesterday its final meeting prior to the opening of bids next Monday at noon for the construction and operation of the underground railroad. In the executive session of the commission there was discussion of the prospects for the bidding, and, while no names were mentioned, it was said that it was assured that there would be several bids presented.

The first step was taken in the direction of broadening the rapid transit scheme, so as to embrace the Borough of Brooklyn and incidentally that of Queens. This matter was brought up by the offering of the following resolution by Controller Coler:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that immediately after the execution of the contract for constructing the underground road according to the plans which have been approved by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court an extension thereof should be considered from the southern terminus as at present located southward under Broadway and Whitehall Street to the southerly end of Manhattan Island, and that construction of a tunnel or tunnels should also be considered under the waters of the East River connecting said last-mentioned point with South Brooklyn either at the end of Hamilton Avenue or such other point as may be found to be most advantageous.

"My object in offering this resolution," said the Controller, in addressing his fellow-Commissioners, "is not to delay in any way the construction of the underground road as at present planned. My belief is that such a declaration of the policy of this board must have an extremely beneficial effect upon the competitive bidding to be expected for the franchise. If this main line to be constructed under the backbone of Manhattan Island is recognized as a great artery of travel destined to receive not only the vast traffic of Harlem and the Bronx, but also the equally large travel from that portion of Brooklyn lying south of Atlantic Avenue, the tides of which are in opposite directions, it must also be recognized by intending bidders that a franchise is offered for sale twice as valuable as originally contemplated, and perhaps the most valuable that has ever been offered by any municipality.

"It is my belief that as soon as this road is built, with the extension under lower Broadway and with tunnel connection to South Brooklyn, the city should as soon as possible provide for the radiating connections in the Borough of the Bronx and for similar facilities throughout South Brooklyn. These two developments should, if possible, be undertaken simultaneously."

The Controller's resolution was referred to the counsel of the commission, Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, for an opinion as to the power of the commission thus to broaden the scope of its work. It is said that both have expressed the opinion informally that the commission has authority to include all parts of the greater city in its rapid transit system, and that all the members of the commission are in favor of the plan outlined by Controller Coler.

Prior to the executive session there was a public hearing before the Commissioners, at which there was a free discussion of the plan already considered and of the Controller's scheme for broadening it to an inter-borough system. The rooms of the commission were thronged with representatives of taxpayers' organizations of Brooklyn and the northern part of Manhattan Island.

The Manufacturers' Association of New York, which is composed of Brooklyn taxpayers, was represented by Ludwig Nissen, William McCarroll, and Charles N. Chadwick, all of whom argued in favor of Controller Coler's tunnel plan. Mr. Chadwick declared they did not appear as representatives of Brooklyn interests alone, but rather in the interests of the entire city.

One of the principal addresses was made by ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, who appeared for the W. L. Marcy Tammany Association.

"With all due regard," he said, "for the localities recently consolidated with our city, we insist that the time has come for the rights of Manhattan and the Bronx to be recognized, and for the other boroughs to exercise a little patience in regard to further public improvements.

"Touching the beginning of work simultaneously upon the upper and lower sections of the town, it has been suggested that there are practical difficulties in the way of carrying out this suggestion, and that the upper sections, if begun now, would be completed earlier than the lower section, thus involving a suspension of work on the upper sections at a later period. That may be true, but it is not a sufficient objection to offset the advantages of the plan we suggest.

"The effect of commencing work at once upon the upper and lower sections of the tunnel will be of inestimable advantage, not only to the property owners immediately interested, but to the entire city. If the work is commenced merely upon the lower section, it will not at present affect values of property in the upper part of our city. It will involve possibly the spending of three or four years' time without apparent results, and with the possibility of new obstacles and new debt limit difficulties arising in connection with the building of the upper sections.

"But once let work upon one of the upper sections begin, and it will carry hope to the heart of every up-town property owner and resident, will encourage improvements in the upper parts of the city, and will increase real estate values to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to say that before the tunnel is completed the increased tax receipts in Manhattan and the Bronx resulting from increased valuations will be sufficient to pay the interest annually on the total cost of the entire rapid transit system."

Others who spoke on similar lines were Walter Stabler, representing the West End Association and the Real Estate Board of Brokers; Newell Martin, for the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association; James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Francis J. Worcester, representing the Liberal Republican Club of Washington Heights; William A. Brown, President of the Harlem Chamber of Commerce; H. H. Brown, for the King's Bridge Improvement Association; Alderman H. J. Rottman, representing the German-American Democratic Club; ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, Jr., for the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx; Christian Frinks, representing the Washington Heights Progressive Association; Gen. Michael Kerwin, for the Sterling Republican Club, and Richard Alexander, for the Marble Hill Taxpayers' Association.

All of these speakers dwelt on the difficulties of transportation to the northern part of Manhattan Island. Mr. Frinks declared that in the matter of time Inwood was about as far from the City Hall as Philadelphia. Gen. Kerwin said that parts of Manhattan Island were almost in the same condition as when inhabited by the Indians, owing to lack of transportation facilities. He was applauded when he declared that he was in favor of developing Long Island and the Philippines, but that it was time that something was done for Manhattan Island.

After all the speakers had been heard President Orr briefly addressed the assemblage. He said the commission desired to do everything in its power to afford the benefits of rapid transit as soon and to as many people as possible. Its efforts, he said, had been retarded by the question of the debt limit and many other difficulties, and not until next Monday, when it would meet to open the bids for the building of the tunnel road, would its members be certain that they could proceed at all with the work.

Washington Heights Residents Meet.

The residents of Washington Heights turned out in full force last evening to attend a mass meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for the purpose of urging the beginning of the work on the tunnel simultaneously on the upper and lower sections. Among the speakers of the evening were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Julius M. Mayer, and Newell Martin. Resolutions were adopted thanking the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners for the work they had done.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S CHARGES.

Evidence to be Submitted to the United States Grand Jury.

The December Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, before adjourning yesterday, made the following report to Judge Thomas regarding the statement of Superintendent McCullagh of the Bureau of Elections that many fraudulent naturalization certificates had been issued:

"The United States Grand Jury desires to inform the Court that they have listened to a statement by Mr. McCullagh of the Election Bureau in regard to false naturalization. Mr. McCullagh is obtaining evidence in many of these cases, and expects to be able to submit such evidence to the next Grand Jury. The present Grand Jury considers this matter one of great importance, and desires that the Court will call the attention of the next Grand Jury to the matter as soon as Mr. McCullagh is ready with his evidence."

Those alarming catarrhal fevers to which many children are subject can be prevented or cured with timely doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Opening of
advance styles of
Black Grenadines
in plain and figured, season 1900.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Annual Sale
of
Carpet Remnants
made into Rugs,
in all sizes,
about
½
regular cost,
And a lot of
Fine Grades of Carpeting
at
$1.00
per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Waste Places or Cosey Nooks —Which?

The waste places in the house, the blank corners and bare window spaces, should be brightened with some of our reduced novelties.

Artistic pieces for every purpose—reading, smoking, games or work. Hints and examples, too, of color arrangements in Carpets, Draperies, etc. The bargains will convince you that no one needs the purse of Fortunatus to

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Ladies' Gloves.
For evening dress.

Suède,—tan, yellow, mode, nile, blue and pink.
12 button length, $1.00 per pair.
16 & 20 button length, $1.25 per pair.

Glacé kid,—celebrated Jouvin make,—pearl or black.
12 button length, $1.25 per pair.
16 & 20 button length, $1.50 per pair.
Sizes 5¼ to 7.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Reduction Sale of
Jackets, Ulsters and Waists.

$22, $25, $30 and $35
Ladies' Jackets,
NOW $10, $12, $15 & $18.

$37.50 and $45
Ulsters & ¾ Coats,
NOW $20 and $25.

$42 and $45
Electric Seal Jackets,
NOW $29 and $33.

Flannel Waists,
NOW $1.98.
(reduced from $4.00).
13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stern Bros
in their
Dressmaking Dep't
(Third Floor)
are prepared to take orders for
Tailor-made Gowns
Reception, Dinner and Evening Costumes
during the month of January at
Great Reductions from Regular Prices
West 23d Street

LEGAL NOTES.

LEVY UPON PLEDGED STOCK OF FOREIGN CORPORATION.—Under a warrant of attachment in a suit brought by Louis M. Simpson and another to recover $2,000 from the Jersey City Contracting Company, a foreign corporation, for professional services, a levy was attempted on 3,220 shares of stock of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Telephone Company, which stock was pledged to the Produce Exchange Trust Company as security for a loan of $2,350. The Sheriff made the levy by serving a certified copy of the warrant, with the proper notice, upon the Secretary of the trust company, and a certificate of the trust company was given by it to the Sheriff under Section 650 of the Code of Civil Procedure. An order vacating the levy has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Ingraham, that the defendant had subjected the stock to the laws of this State by bringing it here and depositing it with a resident of this State, and the trust company having the evidences of its ownership, by a transfer of such indicia of title to the Sheriff, after payment of the amount loaned for which the stock was held as security, a good title to the stock would be transferred to a purchaser from the Sheriff, under an execution to be issued on a judgment in the action, if one should be obtained. The Court holds further that even if the question were doubtful, it should not be determined upon this motion. "Where, as here," Justice Ingraham said, "all that has been done would be to serve a notice upon a person claimed to be in possession of the property of the defendant, and where a question is presented as to whether or not the Sheriff is entitled to levy upon that property, the effect of that notice can be much better determined upon proceedings to enforce the levy than to set it aside." Presiding Justice Van Brunt concurred, on the ground that no valid levy was or could be made upon this stock, and therefore no motion was necessary to be made to set aside a levy which never existed.

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QUESTION OF FRAUDULENT INTENT.—In April, 1883, Horace Craighead and his father, Robert Craighead, made an agreement to pay 5 per cent. of the par value of stock in a manufacturing company for five years. In August, 1892, a claim was made against Horace Craighead individually, and as executor of his father's estate, for over $11,000 under this agreement, which claim he disputed, and was advised by counsel it was invalid. In June, 1893, an action begun by Frederick E. Guy on that claim resulted, in October, 1895, in a judgment for the plaintiff against Craighead for over $17,000. Horace Craighead inherited a considerable estate from his father, who died in December, 1891. In March, 1893, he conveyed to his wife, Frances, in consideration of $1, lands in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city, subject to a mortgage to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $35,000. Mr. Guy brought an action to set aside this deed, as being fraudulent and void as to creditors. A judgment given on the first trial in 1897, dismissing the plaintiff's complaint, was reversed on appeal, the Court holding that, though a conveyance made by a husband to his wife as a suitable provision for her, could not be set aside merely because it had no consideration, yet the evidence showed that Mr. Craighead was scheming to rid himself of the title to his property, and the conveyance of these lots and other property was one step in carrying out that scheme. A judgment for the defendant on the second trial has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham. The Court holds that the additional evidence offered upon the second trial, explaining, as it did, in detail the transactions entered into after the conveyance in question, by which the grantor became heavily involved, and the circumstances surrounding the transfer of this property, was at least sufficient to present a question of fact as to the intent with which the grantor made these conveyances.

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DEFENSE OF JUSTIFICATION IN LIBEL SUIT.—The Press Publishing Company was sued by the Rev. James W. Putnam for damages for alleged libel contained in articles published in reference to a controversy between Mr. Putnam and the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, who was his co-pastor of the church in this city known as the "Baptist Tabernacle." While occupying that position Mr. Putnam made charges of the most serious character against Mr. Potter, and the publication related to these charges and to the proceedings taken to investigate them. The complaint alleged ten separate causes of action, each consisting of separate publications. The defendant conceded that the articles were libelous per se, and the defense was a justification, the articles being claimed to be substantially true. The First Appellate Division recently reversed judgment entered upon the verdict of a jury in favor of the plaintiff, upon the ground that evidence offered to show the truth of the articles was improperly excluded. The main question of fact was whether charges conceded to have been made by Mr. Putnam against Mr. Potter were false, and were known by him to be false when he made them. It was not disputed that a publication charging a clergyman with having made false charges against a fellow clergyman involving his moral character would be a libel per se. The Appellate Division holds that it would be a good defense to an action based upon such a libel to allege and prove that the publication complained of was true, and the exclusion of evidence to establish this defense of justification, to prove that the charge made by Mr. Putnam was false as a fact, was held to have been a substantial error necessitating a reversal of the judgment.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JANUARY, 1900.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$650,877.87
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	652,322.84
Real Estate	1,753,973.36
Loans on Stocks	234,125.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	194,250.00
Interest due and accrued	49,614.39

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,190,000.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	300,000.00	339,750.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	300,000.00	402,750.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	26,000.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	600,000.00	603,000.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Special Assessment Warrants	6 " "	54,100.00	54,100.00
City of Richmond, Va., 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	57,500.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	12,792.49	12,792.49
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	116,480.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	101,500.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	115,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	101,500.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	138,500.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	115,000.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	110,500.00
Jeff., Mad. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S.F., 1906	7 " "	72,000.00	82,080.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	67,000.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stpd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	57,500.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	47,000.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	24,250.00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	57,500.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	50,000.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	43,200.00

STOCKS.

7500	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$50 each	375,000.00	489,375.00
5000	"	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	50 "	250,000.00	455,000.00
2650	"	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	265,000.00	728,750.00
2500	"	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250,000.00	460,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	430,000.00
2500	"	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	250,000.00	293,750.00
2500	"	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co.	100 "	250,000.00	304,375.00
2000	"	Balto. & Ohio R. R. Co. Pref.	100 "	200,000.00	151,500.00
1500	"	Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Gtd.	50 "	75,000.00	141,000.00
1000	"	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	140,000.00
1000	"	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	175,000.00
1000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	193,000.00
1000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	271,000.00
1000	"	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	200,000.00
1000	"	Northern Railroad of N. J.	100 "	100,000.00	96,000.00
1000	"	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000.00	130,000.00
500	"	N. Y., New Haven & Hart. R. R.	100 "	50,000.00	105,500.00
428	"	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	84,530.00
500	"	Standard Gas Light Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	60,000.00
263	"	Standard Gas Light Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	26,300.00
200	"	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	37,000.00
200	"	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	38,400.00
200	"	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	50,000.00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000.00	34,000.00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	25,500.00
200	"	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	11,600.00
200	"	Nassau Bank, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	15,500.00
400	"	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000.00	24,000.00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	42,500.00
100	"	Nat. Bank of the Republic, N.Y.	100 "	10,000.00	20,000.00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	15,000.00
200	"	National Butchers and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	4,500.00
200	"	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	61,000.00
100	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	25,000.00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Co., N. Y.	100 "	5,000.00	21,250.00

$12,808,395.95

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,381,073.00
Unpaid Losses	534,407.32
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	260,979.22
Net Surplus	4,631,936.41
	$12,808,395.95
Surplus as regards policy holders	$7,631,936.41

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, James B. Van Woert, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke,

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THOMAS B. GREENE, AREUNAH M. BURTIS, } Secretaries. JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, } Vice-Presidents.

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New York, January 9, 1900.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

Clearing Sale of Blankets! | Clearing Sale of Blankets!

O'Neill's.

Clearing Sale of Blankets!

We want to clear out the balance of our stock of California Blankets previous to inventory, and we have but a short time in which to accomplish our purpose, but we'll do it, for in order to move them quickly we have made

These Quick-Selling Prices!

Ten-Quarter Size, 2.75, 3.25, 3.98 to 5.50 Pr.
Eleven-Quarter Size, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 6.98 Pr.
Twelve-Quarter Size, 3.98, 4.98, 5.50 to 7.98 Pr.

☞ We also want to close out a few Blankets that have become slightly soiled through being handled and being in the show-windows, but all perfectly good. In order to dispose of these quickly we have marked them

AT HALF PRICE!

Balance of our stock of Marseilles and Crochet Bedspreads and Cotton and Down Comfortables

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. ☜

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Skirt Specials.

Walking Skirts of double-faced cloths, suitable for skating, golfing and bowling at $4.95 and $6.50, reduced from $7.50 & $9 each.

Also a choice lot of Dress Skirts at $2.95 & $3.75, a bargain.

Keep in mind the Ladies' Muslin Underwear Sale now going on.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Bulfinches

Whistling many songs, including "Bridal Wreath," "America," "So Let the Wide World Wag," "Mousetraps, Who'll Buy?" "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Let's Be Merry, Comrades," "Prince of Wales," "Where the Blue Waters Sparkle." These are the most tame, affectionate, and beautiful birds. Prices, $40, $50, $75, $100. With 2 or 3 having extra-long songs at $150, $200. The Campanini Holden Canary is the great song canary, very soft and varied trills, bells, and flute notes, $8, $10, $15, $20, $25. Hartz Canary, extra grade, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; guaranteed to sing to suit. Breeding females, $1.00. Birds sent everywhere by express. Holden's new Book on Birds, all about mating, food, and care, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., (15th St.)

AMUSEMENTS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20.
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman Presents
Maude Adams
In J. M. Barrie's Comedy,
The Little Minister.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
3d Week—Matinées To-day and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. MY LADY'S LORD
Next Tuesday—Seats Ready To-morrow.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY IN
A NEW COMEDY. BROTHER OFFICERS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3d Month—Matinée Saturday only.
Wm. Gillette in His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. Evgs., 8:30. Matinees, 2:15.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Greatest Hit This Season, WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
"The cleverest play that has been produced in town this year; not only so, but we have never seen a comedy acted in a Broadway theatre where the entire cast displayed such all-around excellence, far above the usual productions of modern comedy."—Evening Sun.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. and Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
Evenings, 8:30. Only Matinée Saturday.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
To-night at 8:30, Prince Karl; Thursday, A Parisian Romance; Friday, Beau Brummell; Saturday Matinée, The Devil's Disciple; Saturday Evening, (Farewell Night,) Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING
SEATS READY TO-MORROW 9 A. M.
MRS. LANCTRY
in Sydney Grundy's Comedy,
THE DEGENERATES

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat., 2.
150th Time Jan. 15. Handsome Souvenirs.
—LAST TWO WEEKS—
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS
MISS HOBBS

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20
Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2.
Daniel Frohman's Company
2D MONTH.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. FOUR COHANS, 15, 25, 50c YORKE & ADAMS
Moulière Sisters, Ethel Levey, Moving Pic., 30 Others.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Rossow Midgets, Merkel Sisters, 15, 25, 50c. Ed. Lateli.
Seymour and Dupre, Diana, W.C. Davies, 30 Others.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
3d Year. 100 People. Box office open 8.
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S BEST "IOLANTHE"
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—MARTHA (in English.)

KOSTER & BIAL'S
JARBEAU, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, GENARO & DAILEY, MLLE. AZARA, others.
50c.—MATINEE TO-DAY—50c.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.
EXTRA MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 210TH. MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50 THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
2 Burlesques & Vaudeville. CITY CLUB CO.
Tobascoscope, Sensational Moving Pictures.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR
SEATS ON SALE UP TO MARCH 1ST.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
KATHRYN OSTERMAN
BEATRICE MORELAND,
GEORGE W. DAY, FRANK BUSH, WILLIAMS & TUCKER, Burton's Dogs, Biograph

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Mohmed Ben Jamin, Wonderful Turk

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
Jan. 1 to Jan. 27.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission .....25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-night at 8, LE PROPHETE. Mmes. Schumann-Heink and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez, Plancon, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Gadski, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Plancon. Conductor, Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 13, at 2, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Clementine De Vere; MM. Saleza and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8, at Popular Prices, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Suzanne Adams and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez (his only appearance at the popular Saturday night performances) and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 14, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mme. Sembrich, Miss Broadfoot; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Arthur Friedheim, Pianist, together with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.
Mon. Ev'g., Jan. 15, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Eames, Schumann-Heink, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.
Wed. Ev'g., Jan. 17, at 8, FAUST. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev'g., Jan. 19, at 8, AIDA. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plancon. Conductor, Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL
Wed. Aft., Jan. 17, at 2:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
RUBIN GOLDMARK, Overture "Hiawatha." (Mss. First time); EDWARD SCHUETT, Concerto for Pianoforte in F minor, No. 2; RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF, Symphonic Suite, "Scheherazade," Op. 35.
Soloist:
Mr. Ludwig Breitner
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8:15.
Programme.
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
BRAHMS, Tragic Overture; MORITZ MOSZKOWSKI, Two Movements from Suite No. 1, in F major, Op. 39; CESAR FRANCK, Symphony in D minor. Soloist:
Mme. Schumann-Heink
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert Sat., Jan. 13, at 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.....Mr. LEO SCHULZ
Programme: HAYDN, Symphony, G major. (Militaire.) SAINT-SAENS, Serenade, (Strings, Organ, and Piano;) WEBER-BERLIOZ, Invitation to the Dance.
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Subscription and Single Tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

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of the
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THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS "ROBBER ROY," "PARIS 1900."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

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